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WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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NATIONAL CAPITAL

Island Men and Things
Discussed.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

How Hawaii's Fight With the Plague
is Regarded at Washington.
Personal Notes.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.—(Special
Correspondence.)—On Monday, the
15th inst., General Hartwell en-
tertained at dinner at the Metropolitan
Club General George E. Davis, the
Military Governor of Puerto Rico.
There were present at the dinner Dr.
Wyman, the Surgeon General of the
United States Marine Hospital Ser-
vice; Major Dutton, the author of a
valuable work on the Hawaiian vol-
canoes, Lieut. Battles, an aide on Gen-
eral Davis' staff; Mr. Hedemann of
Honolulu; Col. Hopkins of the United
States Court of Claims; General Bach-
elder, Mr. W. O. Smith and Mr. W. N.
Armstrong.

General Davis had come to Washing-
ton at the command of Congress in or-
der to testify to the condition exist-
ing in Puerto Rico, and he had little time
at his disposal; but he was greatly in-
terested in the comparison of the con-
ditions of the industries between Ha-
waii and Puerto Rico and in the politi-
cal and social situation of the Ha-
waiian Islands. Fortunately, he man-
aged to give General Hartwell an even-
ing, although he was in great demand
among prominent people, as he stands
today the very best authority on the
conditions and needs of the million of
people who inhabit Puerto Rico. His
conversation regarding the industrial
conditions of those people and the re-
lations of labor and capital on their
Island was unusually valuable. He
stated, among other things, that there
should be some relief to the over-
crowded condition of the people, and
he earnestly hoped that they might be
induced to emigrate to places where
their labor would be in demand.

Dr. Wyman, the Surgeon General of
the United States Marine Hospital Ser-
vice, lives at the Shoreham Hotel, and
talks freely and often with Mr. W. O.
Smith regarding the sanitary condi-
tions of Honolulu. As Dr. Wyman has
the supervision of the entire United
States coast line in all quarantine mat-
ters and as the order of the Secretary
of the Treasury, issued on his recom-
mendation, is final, it is of the utmost
importance that he should be well in-
formed regarding the local conditions
and the geography of the Islands.

Hawaii is generally regarded as a
single spot in the Pacific and the av-
erage reader regards the existing
plague in Honolulu as a pestilence pre-
vailing all over the Islands. There is,
therefore, a tendency to regard any
importation of articles from Hawaii
into the United States as importations
from infected ports. Should action be
taken on this general belief it would
result in the exclusion of Hawaiian
sugar from the United States at the
present time, and that certainly would
precipitate great commercial disaster.
Dr. Wyman is a man of rare intelli-
gence and judgment. It is fortunate
for Hawaii that the ex-President of the
Board of Health is here and able to
consult with him freely and give him
the most detailed information regard-
ing the sanitary measures followed by
the Board of Health in Honolulu, and
also to point out clearly the distances
of the sugar plantations from the in-
fected district of Honolulu and the im-
portant fact that if that port continues
to be an infected one there is still no
danger whatever in the export of sug-
ar from the other Islands, or even
from the Oahu plantations, provided
the port of Honolulu is strictly quar-
antined. The value of a representative
of the Hawaiian business interests is
obvious, when the plague causes crit-
ical conditions which must be consid-
ered and studied at a distance of ten
thousand miles. The sensational re-
ports sent from Hawaii may indicate
to the general reader that the local au-
thorities cannot cope with the diffi-
culty; but when the highest authority of
this Government can command daily
the best information regarding all of
the details of the sanitary conditions
of Honolulu and can be made to un-
derstand and appreciate the integrity
of the skill and devotion of the Board
of Health and the energy of the citizens
intelligently fighting the plague it
shows the value of an intelligent rep-
resentation of the business interests of
the Islands at this place. No officer in
the service stands higher in the opin-
ion of the Department than Dr. Car-
michael. Honolulu and the commu-
nity are fortunate in the fact that he
was assigned to duty there.

The report of an appropriation of
\$270,000 for the purpose of prosecuting
sanitary improvements gives much

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

His Own Army Terribly Repulsed
Behind Tugela.

TERRIBLE STRAIN IN ENGLAND
AS WELL AS SOUTH AFRICA

Cullom Bill—Luzon War—Roberts Case—Canal
May Win—Osman Digna Taken
—Ruskin Dead.

SPEARMAN'S FARM (Natal), Jan.
18.—10 A. M.—General Lyttleton's
brigade, with a howitzer battery, cross-
ed the Tugela river at Potgieter's drift
on Tuesday, January 16th. The water
rose above the waists of the men. The
Boers fired two shots and then re-
ceded to the trenches, the pas-
sage being uninterrupted. The British
advanced in skirmishing order and the
small kopjes on the summits were oc-
cupied by 6:30 p. m. During the night
it rained heavily.

Warren's Advance.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—The War Office
shortly after midnight posted the fol-
lowing dispatch from General Buller
dated Spearman's Camp, January 20,
evening:
"General Clery, with a part of Gen-
eral Warren's force, has been in action
from 6 a. m. till 7 p. m. today. By a
judicious use of his artillery he has
lured his way up, capturing ridge after
ridge for about three miles.
"The troops are now bivouacking on
the ground he has gained, but the main
force is still in front of them.
"The casualties were not heavy.
About 100 wounded had been brought
in by 6:30 p. m. The number of killed
has not yet been ascertained."

Ten Hours Fighting.

SPEARMAN'S CAMP, Jan. 21, 10:20
P. M.—After ten hours of continuous
fighting and terrible fire yesterday
Generals Hart and Clery advanced 1000
yards. The Boers maintained an irreg-
ular fire during the night, but the
British outposts did not reply.
This morning at daybreak the Boers
opened a stiff fire. The British stood
to the guns where they had slept and
an engagement was renewed vigor-
ously. The field artillery poured
shrapnel into the enemy's trenches.

Boers Pressed Back.

LONDON, Jan. 23.—The Daily Mail
has the following, dated Sunday night,
from Spearman's Camp: There has
been hot fighting all day. At dawn our
attack was resumed all along the line,
all the brigades taking part. We soon
discovered that the Boers still occupied
the range of hills in front of their po-
sition being very strong. The range is
intersected by steep ravines and many
approaches very difficult of access.
Today the Boers who were driven
from their trenches yesterday took
cover in dongas and behind the rocks,
with which the hills are strewn. The
forces, therefore, commenced the task
of driving them out and set to work
with good heart in the early morning.
Much firing took place and our pro-
gress was slow, but gradually British
pluck told its tale, and the enemy fell
back to another kopje. We swarmed
on and occupied it and then the attack
 recommenced with the utmost gal-
lantry.

Thirty Thousand British Repulsed.
LONDON, Jan. 24, 6 A. M.—A dis-
patch from Pretoria says a great battle
has raged sixty hours. The British at-
tempted the relief of Ladysmith Sat-
urday. Thirty thousand British in-
fantry under Buller and Warren were
three times repulsed with great loss.
Forty British cannon were engaged in
the terrific bombardment.

LONDON, Jan. 24, 2:15 A. M.—Con-
trary to the announcement made short-
ly before midnight by the War Office
that nothing further would be issued
until Wednesday forenoon, the fol-
lowing dispatch from General Buller, dated
Spearman's Camp, January 23, 6:20 p.
m., has just been posted:

Warren holds the position he gained
two days ago. In front of him, at
about 1400 yards is the enemy's po-
sition, west of Solon Kop. It is on higher
ground than Warren's position so it is
impossible to see into it properly. It
can be approached only over bare open
slopes, and the ridges held by Warren
are so steep that guns cannot be placed
on them. But we are shelling the
enemy's position with our howitzers,
and field artillery placed on lower
ground behind infantry.
The enemy is replying with Creusot
and other artillery. In this duel the
advantage rests with us as we appear
to be searching his trenches, and his
artillery fire is not causing us much
loss.

"An attempt will be made to seize
Solon Kop, the salient on which forms
the left of the enemy's position facing
Richard's Drift, and which divides
from the position facing Potgieter's
Drift. It is a considerable command
over the enemy's intrenchments."

Looking to Warren.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon
Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune
from London says: General Buller
found it difficult on Sunday night to
claim any marked success in the Brit-
ish assault upon the Boer westernmost
stronghold, and Pretoria dispatches in-
dicated that the Dutch were satisfied
with their own work.

The only satisfactory feature was the
proof offered by the light casualty list
that the British soldiers were content
under prudent leadership, to remain
under cover and to avoid reckless
charges. These lists were not large in
proportion to the number of troops en-
gaged, and a considerable percentage
of the officers and men included in
them were slightly wounded. British
soldiers were learning to fight like
Boers among the kopjes and to take
shelter behind the boulders.

An English South African, almost
unrivaled in experience and knowledge,
says that his hopes are centered in
General Warren rather than in Gen-
eral Buller. He says that Warren has
long been known among the Dutch as
"The General." For example, a friend
accompanying Cecil Rhodes through his
election tour in August, 1898, heard
constant references to "the General,"
and asked who he was. "Sir Charles
Warren, of course," was the invariable
reply. Before Mr. Rhodes had fore-
seen and carried out the great scheme
of expansion northward, General War-
ren had been preaching it to deaf ears.
His expedition through Bechuanaland
in 1895, when the Boers were disputing
over war northward, was bloodless.
This was due to the dread which his
name inspired among the Transvaal
Dutch. He has had a greater experi-
ence in South Africa than any other
British General, and his column is the
only one that has attacked the enemy
in the Boer war, among the boulders
and kopjes, and taken advantage of the
cover offered by the rocks.

The plan on which the British troops
are now operating was not heard of
until Warren's arrival, and the compli-
ments so freely bestowed upon the the-
oretical brilliancy of General Buller's
turning movement have been earned in
reality of the General who is carrying
out the new method of operations with
wariness and deliberation.

General Warren is described as a
man of military genius and as pro-
foundly religious, resembling in many
respects General Gordon, and having
a far-seeing mind. He has no social
qualities and it is probable that his
aversion for drawing-rooms and the
dislike of the Lord Wolseley gang for
a stern, mystically-minded soldier of
the Gordon type have stood in the way
of his promotion.

If Warren succeeds it will be the
most brilliant feat of arms since the
peninsular campaign, and General Bul-
ler's victory will be followed by the
complete caving in of the Dutch forces
and the war will virtually be ended; if
the movement fails the fault will not
be Warren's, but the collapse of Bul-
ler's campaign will be most disastrous.

Macrum's Mission.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon
Service).—A dispatch to the Tribune
from Paris says: Mr. Macrum contin-
ues to make particular pains not to dis-
pel the mystery which the Paris papers
attach to his journey. Dr. Leyds, Pres-
ident Krueger's diplomatic representa-
tive in Europe, who has arrived in
Paris from Brussels, said he was not
aware of any extraordinary mission
which had been entrusted to Mr. Ma-
cram. He said that he had met the
representative at Pretoria, but had not seen
him here in Paris.

Paris papers publish this morn-
ing a statement, cabled from Wash-
ington, that Mr. Macrum, being in
Paris, had been informed by the
French Government that the Boers
were in the process of evacuating
the territory.

LOOKS BETTER

Plague Seems to be
Under Control.

Chinaman From Pantheon Saloon
Dies Suddenly—Want a
Nuisance Abated.

Up to 2:30 o'clock this morn-
ing no certificate of death had
been made out relative to Wong
Chin, the Chinaman who died
yesterday at the Chinese Hospi-
tal, and upon whose body a post-
mortem was held last night.
The clinical diagnosis showed
evidences of death being caused
by bronchial pneumonia. Slides
were made from incisions in the
lingual glands and the spleen
for microscopical examination,
the result of which will be an-
nounced today.

All the quarantine camps are now
comparatively free from serious sick-
ness of any kind, and reports from the
best hospital are becoming brighter
each day. The plague patients at the
after place are considered by the medi-
cal authorities as cured.

In Chinatown there are few vestiges
remaining of the great mass of debris
directed subsequent to the great fire
and no fears are entertained that the
district is now an infected one. The
debris is fast being collected and de-
posited in scows which are towed to
sea.

Difficult to Diagnose.

Another employee of the Pantheon
saloon died yesterday afternoon at the
Chinese hospital, very suddenly, al-
though he had been in since Monday.
The dead man was a Chinese aged 23
years, and up to yesterday morning
had no serious illness. When Dr.
Jobe visited the man at the hospital
at 9 o'clock the latter was sitting up
in bed and partaking of some rice. At
2 o'clock he suddenly became worse,
then unconscious and at 4 o'clock was
dead. The body was brought to the
morgue and a postmortem performed
by Dr. Garvin, witnessed by Drs. Wood
and Jobe. The suddenness of the death
caused some suspicion as to the cause
of death, although Dr. Jobe believed
it was a case of typhoid fever.

Lingual incisions revealed no signs
of plague nor were any symptoms ob-
served in the axillary glands. The
spleen was very much enlarged but no
indications of plague bacilli were ob-
served. A heavy clot was found in the
heart, but this the doctors did not be-
lieve was the cause of death. No
typhoid symptoms were found in the
intestines and the more the physicians
examined the more mystical became
the probable cause. Smears of blood
from the spleen and from the two in-
ginal glands were taken for micro-
scopical examination. As far as a clinical
diagnosis is concerned the cause of
death appears to be bronchial pneu-
monia.

Previous to his illness the Chinaman
had been employed around the saloon
and the stables connected therewith,
and had slept in a loft over the stable.
The peculiar circumstances attend-
ing this case, in connection with that
of Quon Fat Man, formed a basis for
much concern and it was at first
thought that another plague death had
been added to the list.

Said to be Insanitary.

Honolulu, February 1st, 1900.
C. B. Wood, M.D.

President of "Board of Health."
Dear Sir:—We, the undersigned resi-
dents and property holders on Emma
street, and adjacent neighborhood, op-
petition the Board of Health to con-
demn, and cause to be removed, the
shacks on the Ewa corner of Bereania
and Emma streets, and the two (2)
wooden two (2) story buildings situ-
ated on the corner of Emma street and
Emma Place, occupied as a Chinese
laundry and Chinese store.

The said buildings have a large and
mixed class of roomers or indwellers,
and are in a highly insanitary con-
dition, and are a menace to the health
of the community.

We further believe that there has
been no odorless excavator used on the
premises for nearly two (2) years. Our
inspectors have reported as to their
insanitary condition, and we cannot
understand why the Board of Health
has not taken action ere this. We can-
not see how the said buildings can be
placed in a sanitary condition.

We think they should be condemned
and burned; cesspool pumped out.

We all pray for immediate action.
Jno S. McGrew, M. E. Groesman, Tza
Vori, L. F. Alvarez, J. H. Raymond,
F. L. Miner, F. R. Dav, Mrs. L. T.
Winn, Club House, J. W. Lunning, J.
McBrien, C. B. Cooper, C. B. Hieh,
F. Morgan, R. F. Lockwood, sub-
inspector of above district.

Another Condemnation Tour.

The Board of Health composed of
President Wood, George W. Smith, M.
Hatch, F. J. Lowrey, Attorney-Gen-
eral Cooper and Dr. Emerson, made an
official tour of the remainder of the
Chinatown district under quarantine,
as well as of such portions as have
fallen under quarantine by the death
of Quon Fat Man, who resided in the
McLean block fronting on Nuuanu
street. The Board was accompanied
by Sanitary Engineer Cousins, E. R.
Henderson, W. A. Baisdel and others in-
terested in the property visited.
The first visit was made to the Mc-

Lean block and the room which the
Chinaman formerly inhabited was in-
spected, together with such portions
of sheds and lean-tos in the rear of the
building which are recognized as por-
tions of the main structure. The Mc-
Lean block was declared infected by
plague, a source of filth and a cause
of sickness, and therefore insanitary.
A motion to this effect was unanim-
ously carried. Under this condemnation
a large two-story affair used as a lodg-
ing house in Fowler's yard was also
declared insanitary.

A second visit to the premises behind
the Hotel street frontage was the oc-
casion for passing a second motion in
regard to all the sheds, kitchens and
all out-door buildings constructed in
the elbow formed by the buildings on
Nuuanu and Hotel streets. This con-
demnation includes all the buildings in
rear of the Perry and McLean blocks
to Fowler's yard lane and extending
mauka, taking in Mark's stable.
Block 11 was next inspected and con-
demnation made of every shed struc-
ture which is not a part of the main
buildings. A sweeping condemnation
order taking in all sheds behind Love's
bakery and Goo Kim's store was passed
by the Board, declaring them to be in-
sanitary. They will be destroyed under
direction of an agent of the Board of
Health.

Passing into the block bounded by
Nuuanu, Hotel, Smith and King streets,
the Board was unanimous in declaring
that the lean-tos and corrugated iron
structures are clearly against the fire
regulations, and furthermore were in-
sanitary and a source of filth. A gen-
eral condemnation motion was passed
respecting the interior of the block,
excepting two or three large ware-
houses which will be spared in the
who-scale destruction. In many of the
smaller warehouses, bunks were found
showing that these structures are gen-
erally used as sleeping quarters for
employees. This is a feature of Chin-
atown's business quarter which is great-
ly deprecated by the Board of Health,
and forms a cause for condemning
many structures.

Following out the instructions of the
Merchants' Committee, the Chinese
storekeepers on the Waikiki side of
Nuuanu street have begun tearing out
their rear sheds and depositing the
debris in the street where it will be
burned. When the Board made its
rounds all the Chinese and Japanese in
the block were busily engaged in this
work.

All sheds, wooden or corrugated iron,
in rear of the McLean and Perry blocks
will probably be given to the flames
on account of their being adjacent to
infected premises. As to the main
building no decision was arrived at by
the Board as to whether it should be
burned, or merely fumigated.

JAS. B. CASTLE HOME.

Tells of His Trip and How Plague
News Was Received.

Jas. B. Castle, who returned on the
China yesterday after an extended trip
in the United States, spoke as follows
concerning action on the Coast as re-
gards shipping sugar from here:

"The people in California are not at
all alarmed over the plague reports re-
ceived from here. It has had no per-
ceptible effect upon sugar as yet. The
Federal authorities have decided that
sugar loaded on a clean ship from a
vessel that is clean or from railroad
cars will be received in the States as
it always has been."

Asked about the progress of things
in Congress, Mr. Castle said:

"The friends of Hawaii in Congress
seemed very much surprised that there
should be any apprehension here in re-
gard to the passage of the territorial
bill. They thought it would go through
at this session, and very soon."

"Senator Morgan, in a speech in
Washington, said that so far as the
plague situation was concerned, he
was less concerned about the disease
spreading in Honolulu than he would
be if San Francisco was attacked, be-
cause he knew that the Honolulu peo-
ple had learned to control situations
of importance to them very much bet-
ter than California people, or, in fact,
any community in the States. He said
that he had a great admiration for the
manner in which we take hold of crit-
ical situations and master them. Other
Senators and Representatives also
spoke in similar language."

"Speaker Henderson was very
friendly in his reference to Hawaii and
said that he felt sure the Hawaiian
territorial bill would be pushed right
through and passed this session."

Mr. Castle was in Washington the
day before he left the East on his way
home. At that time Congress was just
resembling after the holidays and
had not yet met.

Plague in Australia.

ADELAIDE (South Australia), Jan.
23.—The bacillus of the bubonic plague
has been found on dead rats in a place
where a plague patient was isolated.
The Australian Colonies have declared
Adelaide an infected port.

PORT TOWNSEND (Wash.), Jan. 19.

—According to advices from Washing-
ton received here today the introduc-
tion of the bubonic plague at Honolulu
was by means of merchandise arriving
at that port from the Orient. It is be-
lieved that the germs of the disease
are carried in dirt in which plants are
shipped and also in a sort of muck in
which duck eggs are packed in China
and shipped both to Honolulu and this
country. So strong is the belief of the
department that it is by these means
the disease is introduced that Dr. Fos-
ter, United States quarantine officer
here, has been instructed by the depart-
ment to make a thorough investigation
of the matter.

(Continued on Page Four)

(Continued on Page 2)

FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

(Continued from Page 1)

longer in the consular service has received no instructions from the Government regulating his attitude toward newspaper correspondents. When pressed by inquiries, he said:

"I am still in the United States Consular service, I certainly have received no intimation to the contrary."

When urged to give more explicit information as to the nature of his instructions, and to say from whom they emanated, Mr. Macrum finally admitted that he had received no such instructions from Washington but said that "under the circumstances silence is dictated to me by common sense."

He said that all funds received at the United States Consulate at Pretoria up to the time of his departure, which had been sent from London to British prisoners, had been distributed to them. When he was asked why, assuming that his mission to Washington was of such urgency he did not take passage on the North German Lloyd liner Saale, which will leave Southampton on Wednesday evening instead of waiting until Saturday to sail on the St. Paul from Cherbourg, Mr. Macrum replied that, coming from the hot African climate, he wished to get warm winter clothes for himself and his family before going to New York.

He wears a miniature South African Republic flag in his buttonhole, and still maintains a Sphinxlike silence in regard to the reasons for his repeated requests to be relieved of his duties at Pretoria. It is obvious that if Mr. Macrum really has any extraordinary message for President McKinley such a message has already been cabled in State Department cipher from the Embassy at Rome or Paris.

Sniping at Kimberley.

KIMBERLEY, Tuesday, Jan. 23.—(Afternoon Service).—The bombardments have ceased, but the Boers are perpetually engaged in sniping. "Long Cecil" is doing excellent work and Cecil Rhodes has personally fired several shells from the gun.

The Robinson Mine.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the Herald from Brussels says: The Petit Bleu publishes the official report of the state engineer on the situation of the Robinson mine:

When the Transvaal Government took possession of the mine the shops contained almost nothing of £24,628 (\$123,140) of mineral entered on the books. Provisions estimated at £61,639 (\$308,195) were found to be worth £9,650.

It will be two years before the mine can be worked again.

The working stock is worn out, water has entered the mine and is three feet deep, as the pumps could not be utilized.

Since the beginning of the war to that battle of Colenso, the Boers say they have lost 212 killed, 582 wounded, eight of whom have recovered, and 200 prisoners.

Carrington's Assignment.

NEW YORK, Jan. 24 (Afternoon Service).—A despatch to the World from Belet says: The mystery surrounding Major-General Sir Frederick Carrington's release from his command in this district, accompanied by an unofficial statement that he was going to South Africa, is now solved. Heretofore, for reasons best known to themselves, the war office officials have refused to assign General Carrington to any command in South Africa, despite his long experience with British troops in that country.

Now it is known that Cecil Rhodes and the Chartered Company have received permission to raise, equip and put in the field a force of irregulars, and the war office has loaned General Carrington to the South African military authorities to command this force. No one can tell what the strength of this force will be or where it will be operated.

Neither will the friends of General Carrington here say whether there will be a native contingent with it.

An Anxious Situation.

LONDON, Jan. 24 (2 45 p.m.).—The extreme tension caused by what may be justly designated the most anxious pause since the war began had not been relieved up to the time of writing by anything save the daily stock exchange rumors which today happens to have been started by the bulls, who assert that General Warren has captured Spionkop. Anxiety in regard to the news is visible on all sides. The War Office was besieged at an early hour this morning and the clubs and other resorts liable to receive early news have been crowded with eager inquirers.

It is generally recognized that the Boer position, on if ever taken, can only be captured at a tremendous cost.

A despatch from Pretoria dated Tuesday, January 23 somewhat amplifies the despatch of Monday, January 22, from the Boer head laager, cabled to the Associated Press last evening. It says:

"Four or five times during the day the British replaced their wearied soldiers by fresh ones. The Boer casualties to date are one man killed and two slightly injured. Our men are in excellent spirits. There is a large slaughter of the British."

"General Botha is now in sole command General Cronje having been sent elsewhere."

The same despatch evidently referring to the situation at Colenso says:

"One of the large Boer Maxims was temporarily disordered but was soon repaired."

The British north camp is in confusion. People are observed trekking aimlessly in all directions.

Commenting on Captain Mahan's attitude the St. James Gazette today remarks:

"His advice is good and needed in America. While strict neutrality is

maintained in the official world and good will for England is felt by the better-informed it is simply misleading the public of this country to suggest as some correspondents are doing that antagonism to England is confined to a negligible body of Americans. The sympathy of America as a whole is as a matter of fact no more with England at this moment than was our popular sympathy with them at the outbreak of the war with Spain and the contrast of official and popular attitudes is not less marked in the United States than it is in Germany."

As the afternoon progressed the excitement on Pall Mall reached a high pitch. But the War Office officials reiterated at 3 30 p.m. the oft repeated statement that no hint had been received from General Buller. The suspense was increased by the belief that General Buller would have never published his intention to attack the Boer on Spionkop unless satisfied that the assault would be carried out before the news could be published and it was fully anticipated that the news of his success or failure would reach London in a few hours at the most.

The Cabinet Ministers called at the War Office after lunch to ask for news.

TRANSVAAL NOTES

Condensed Telegrams Covering All Minor News

Adelbert Hay has reached Cape Town.

Rough Riders are enlisting in Van couver.

Exchanges of prisoners are now going on.

London specials say the Boers are losing heavily.

A road to Ladysmith has been seized by Dundonald.

Boers have bought 750,000 pounds of beef in Chicago.

Lord Roberts has issued an order forbidding looting.

There is renewed talk of early European intervention.

The London Times notes a revival of Fenian activity.

The Boers are still holding their ground about Colesburg.

Two native regiments will be sent to South Africa from India.

British troops are reported to be well under cross-fire.

The American hospital ship Maine has arrived at Cape Town.

Bullet-proof shields are being manufactured for British troops.

The Boers will treat captured correspondents as prisoners of war.

The Sixth Division of the British army has reached South Africa.

The British have seized the French steamer Garonne at Delagoa Bay.

All private telegrams from the South African Republic will be stopped.

Col. Broadwood, from the Sudan, is to command Warren's light horse.

Lord Rosebery says the British reverses have made a united empire.

Numbers of Natal Dutchmen are recognized amongst the Boer dead.

The grass on the veldt is being destroyed by great swarms of locusts.

Montagu White is at Washington trying to secure American intervention.

The British artillery fire during Buller's assault was the heaviest of the war.

The Boers are accused of having fired on a woman's laager at Mafeking.

Emperor William expresses regret at British losses but praises Boer generalship.

The quarters of White and Hunter at Ladysmith were smashed by a Boer shell.

It is feared in London that the long strain will prove too much for Buller's troops.

Cheering news is badly needed by the British Ministry before Parliament meets.

Johannesburg can be made impregnable with fortifications made of mine tailings.

George Steevens, the famous English correspondent, has died of fever at Ladysmith.

The Seventh Lancers, Eighth Hussars and Seventh Dragoon Guards are being mobilized.

Owing to their contempt for European military methods the Boers have few foreign advisers.

Mafeking is still holding out. The garrison is well supplied with cattle and tinned meats.

Generals French and Gatacre are making reconnaissances while awaiting reinforcements.

The Netherlands Society of Philadelphia has passed resolutions of sympathy with the Boers.

General Buller has about twenty traction engines which draw from ten to fifteen wagons each.

Deaths from enteric fever and dysentery are increasing at Ladysmith.

They average ten a day.

The steamer Bermuda has been engaged from leaving Philadelphia with war material for the Boers.

Dr. Conan Doyle is on his way to the front. He says the war marks a turning point for Great Britain.

The German bark Marie, with flour for the Transvaal Government, has been taken as a British prize.

It is denied that Webster Davis of the State Department, who is going to Pretoria, has any official mission.

England has agreed not to interfere with German vessels north of Aden or at similar distance south of Delagoa Bay.

General Warren with eleven thousand men arrived within seventeen miles of Ladysmith on the 16th of January.

Two war correspondents, Nevinson and Melton Pryor had a narrow escape near Ladysmith from a bursting shell.

Danish soldiers have sent 12,000 boxes of choice butter to the British soldiers through the Princess of Wales.

The Brussels correspondent of the London Chronicle asserts that the Boers have from 85,000 to 90,000 men in the field.

Advices from London state that 72 guns, 2,100 mule-hermen and 2210 horses would leave for South Africa during his week.

Senator Hale has made an impassioned speech in favor of recognizing a representative of the Transvaal at Washington.

It is estimated that the expedition to relieve Kimberley will have to be

doubled before it can move further than the Modder river.

A special item from Rome says that President Kruger has asked for a United States protectorate over the Transvaal and Orange Free State.

It is said the Boers have committed a breach of neutrality by crossing into British territory. Artillery has been sent against them.

Kindersley is under constant bombardment. The garrison has manufactured 100,000 rounds at the De Beers workshops. The town will at 8,000 yards.

The Cape town correspondent of the London Times reports that the sympathy of every Dutchman in South Africa is with the two republics.

The staff of Marlborough has been appointed staff captain in connection with the Imperial Yeomanry being organized for South African service.

The German Reichstag has taken up the British seizure and von Bulow has asked German nations to co-operate in forbidding the policy which permits them.

A patrol of sixteen men of the New South Wales Lancers were ambushed and overwhelmed by a large body of Boers near Rensburg. Eight men escaped and returned next day to find one dead and one wounded comrade.

A number of dead Boer horses attested to the accuracy of their fire.

One of the British correspondents in Natal gives an interesting calculation of the Boer losses since the beginning of war. It makes a total of 6,425, of which nearly a third is estimated to have been incurred in the siege of Ladysmith. The British losses in killed, wounded and captured up to and including Thursday were 7,987 officers and men.

THE WAR IN LUZON.

Senor Mabini Wants a Civil Commission Sent.

MANILA, Jan. 23.—Senor Mabini, the strongest counsellor of Aguinaldo and his Congress, has sent a letter to General Otis asking that the United States Congress send a civil commission to treat with his countrymen. He says: "I hope confidently that when Americans and Filipinos know each other better not only will the present conflict cease, but other future ones will be forestalled."

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

The proposition of Aguinaldo's agent for making the desires of Filipinos known to civil representatives of this Government is perfectly feasible. It is all in Aguinaldo's own hands. He knows perfectly well the terms of peace, which mean surrender, acknowledgment of American sovereignty and the fullest measure of self-government, which will be framed after fully ascertaining the desires and capabilities of the Filipinos.

This was the statement made by Postmaster General Charles Emory Smith, after reading Senor Mabini's message to the Herald.

Colonel Denby of the Philippine Commission said that Senor Mabini was one of the most able Filipinos, and he regarded the fact that he had written the communication as a favorable indication. Col. Denby indicated that he believed there was plenty of work that a civil committee could do to advantage in the Philippines.

"It is my opinion," he said, "that civil government ought to be established in the islands as soon as possible and that as soon as any community shows itself ready or fit for government, whether municipal or provincial, such government ought to be established without waiting for the complete pacification of the islands."

"These governments ought to be built up from the bottom, starting with the municipal governments and then advancing to the provincial governments. If a modus vivendi could be established between a civil commission and the military authorities, it might be desirable to have a new commission sent out to continue the work of the old commission."

Other Administration officials read in a friendly spirit the message from Senor Mabini. In effect they say that Senor Mabini is requesting just what the Administration has contemplated doing for the Filipinos. The only conditions required are surrender and complete acknowledgment of the sovereignty of the United States. Then will come civil government and full and free conference with the natives with the view to giving them the largest measure of self-government.

As to the suggestion for a civil commission a Cabinet officer told me the President contemplated sending such a commission to the Philippines at an early date. In his message to Congress he mentioned that it would soon be desirable to send the present commission or a part of it back to Manila, and this idea is now under consideration.

Concerning the visit of a Filipino commission to this country, the same Cabinet officer said it would be the policy of the Administration and Congress to give a full and free hearing to leading Filipinos and that Congress at the proper time would doubtless welcome a representative body of men from the islands.

THE ROBERTS CASE.

Mr. Landis Severely Scores the Utah Saints.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—During the debate on the Roberts case Mr. Landis went over the record of the apostles of the Mormon Church to show that most of them were guilty of continued polygamous practices. Some of his statements were sensational. He scored the church for its alleged failure to bring great enthusiasm by his scathing denunciation.

A times he conveyed the House with his sarcasm. Of fifteen apostles of the church whom a proclamation was issued, he said eleven were open violators of the law. Three had undoubtedly taken plural wives since it was promulgated.

Mr. Landis said he believed, and Mr.

HEADQUARTERS

—FOR THE—

CELEBRATED

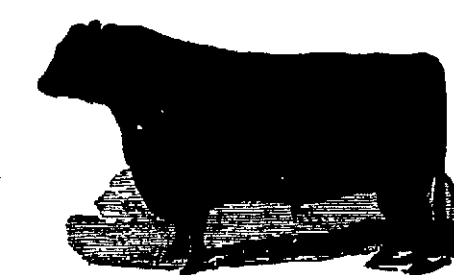
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Stock for breeding purposes a specialty.

Parties desiring to buy or sell anything in our lines would do well to consult us. Any information relating to same will be freely given.

Correspondence solicited.



The 1900

COLUMBIA, RAMBLER AND HARTFORD BICYCLES seem to be just about the right thing. We have had samples of these wheels and will have a big stock by the "Australia" in two weeks. Most of the Chainless Columbias are sold to arrive, there is such a demand for this wheel. They are four pounds lighter this year and are fitted with the

SPECIAL TROPICAL TIRES

which makes them a perfect mount for these Islands. The Columbia Chainless weighs less than 25 pounds and we guarantee it for any rider weighing up to 300 pounds.

OUR...

Hartford and Rambler

chain wheels are beauties, call and see the samples. We have as complete repair shop as ever, though it is not conveniently located at present. During this year we expect to get back to our old corner, where a fine modern department is to be fitted up in our new store. At present we sell, rent and repair wheels in the brick building on the upper side of King Street opposite to where our old stand was and are able to do the best repair work done in town, rent the well known Columbia Chainless, and sell any model of Columbia, Rambler or Hartford for cash or on easy installments. We want your custom.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Cocoanut Fibre

IS NOW USED IN

Mattresses.

We have just received a large shipment of Fibre direct from the factory, and are now prepared to fill orders for those desiring

Cocoanut Fibre Mattresses.

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You are making it here.

We beg to announce to the public that we are making great preparations for the coming Holiday Season and will have a large stock of Well Selected Goods from the principal factories of the world. Our buying is done by a concern who have had many years' experience in this business and control the largest trade on the Pacific Coast. We promise our patrons that many new articles in our lines that will be shown in San Francisco can be found in our store. Our stock will comprise

STERLING SILVER,
FINE PLATED WARE,
HAWAIIAN SOUVENIR SPOONS,
(New Designs)
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(Something New)
RICH CUT GLASS,
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FIGURES,
BRONZES,
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LAMPS,
And Many Novelties

★★★★

All goods sent out as presents will be prepared in a separate department, where they will be put up in the best of style, using fine boxes, paper, etc.

★★★★

Our Holiday Season will open about the middle of November, which will give our friends on the other Islands ample opportunity. You will be able to give more presents this year because our prices are right.

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Special care given to mail orders

W. W. DIMOND & CO. LIMITED.

King Street.

Merchant street entrance next to the Postoffice through our Arcade.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE."

Clarke's Blood Mixture

THE WORLD-FAMED BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER.

IS WARRANTED TO CLEANSE THE BLOOD from all impurities from whatever cause arising. For Scurf, Scabies, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, Blackheads, Pimples, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

Cures Old Sores,
Cures Bursas on the Neck,
Cures Sore Throat,
Cures Backhead or Pimples on the Face,
Cures Scabies,
Cures Eczema,
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases,
Cures Glandular Swellings,
Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter.

From whatever cause arising. It is a restorative for Rheumatism, Gout, and all the ailments of the Blood and Bones. As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste, and is warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS OF WONDERFUL CURES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in bottles 25, 50, and 100 cents. It is a permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LANCET AND MIDLAND CONTINENTAL DRUG CO., LTD., London, England. Trade Mark—BLOOD MIXTURE.

CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

CAUTION.—Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should be careful that they get the genuine article. Write for it in full and subscribe to it in some times paid off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lancet and Midland Continental Drug Company, Limited, England" are engraved on the Government Stamp, and Clarke's Blood Mixture is blown in the bottle WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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The Aetna Fire Insurance Co., of Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

THE PLAGUE SITUATION

Not a Death Recorded
In Two Days.

A FAVORABLE OUTLOOK

Merchandise Question May be Settled
by a Percentage Arrangement
With Chinese Merchants.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The progress of improvement in the plague situation from one of danger to one of apparent safety since the death of Assagura on Sunday afternoon is viewed by prominent men connected with the Health Department as a sign of cessation of the present epidemic. It is also very significant that where the health officials most expected an outbreak of plague, where thousands of people are in quarantine under the eye of the Government, few cases have appeared. This seems to indicate that President Wood's theory, that it is the locality and not the people, that is responsible for the spread of the plague, is the correct one. So far all cases of plague which have occurred in the outside districts of Honolulu, with one or two exceptions, have been traced directly to the infected Chinatown district.

One death yesterday was viewed with suspicion until a postmortem examination showed the cause of death was typhoid fever. This was Mimi, the wife of the Japanese who died at Kailua Sunday afternoon. None of the symptoms of plague were revealed in this examination and the body was allowed a burial in the Makiki cemetery.

Of the hospital cases of plague none are serious, and the opinion prevails among the nurses that all will recover. The little Chinese boy from King street, Ah Cum, has been the only case which alarmed Dr. Hoffmann to any extent. However, the maxillary bubo, which was opened a few days since, has been drained of its pus, and an early recovery is looked for. The odorless excavator driver, Aloha, seems fully recovered, but will be kept under the surveillance of the physicians for some time to prevent a possible relapse. The Japanese woman and boy from Merchant street are well along toward complete recovery, together with the Arlington Hotel Japanese woman. Mrs. Franz is greatly improved, and the physicians are hopeful of her ultimate recovery. The Portuguese soldier, Antonio Medeiros, ill with pneumonia, is very low at present.

Board of Health Meeting.

The Board of Health meeting yesterday was attended by President Wood, George W. Smith, Attorney-General Cooper, F. J. Lowrey, F. M. Hatch and Dr. Cooper.

Previous to the meeting the members met by agreement at the Wing Wo Tai premises which were thoroughly inspected. Comment was made on the amount of foodstuffs remaining in the building, which the Board later decided to destroy. In the rear of the building are several lean-tos and corrugated iron sheds, which have been used as kitchens and small store-rooms. The yard itself is filled with boxes and rubbish and food stuffs which were in a rotting condition.

On the second floor the sleeping apartments were visited. The room in which the bookkeeper died on the morning of December 12th was of special interest to the members. A large amount of Chinese goods consisting of cloth, shoes and wearing apparel remains on this floor and will undoubtedly be destroyed, as it is in a part of the room formerly occupied by the bookkeeper. Most of the goods down stairs have already been removed at the instigation of Attorney Henshall and after being fumigated were stored in a special warehouse provided by the Chinese company.

Upon motion the Board decided that the rear buildings and floors shall be torn out and destroyed and the ground be disinfected by sulphuric acid. Also all partitions upstairs shall be removed and the floorings upstairs and down treated with sulphuric acid. A large quantity of beans were also ordered destroyed.

Queen Hotel Premises.

The question of the Queen Hotel lease was brought up by President Wood. The Board has the lease of the entire hotel premises which were not, however, engaged for any length of time. When the arrangements were made the proprietor verbally answered President Wood that he would agree to whatever price a committee from the Board should set upon the premises. A communication from Rev. Azbill, the proprietor, was read in which he asked the Board for \$500 rent in advance for the continued use of the hotel.

There are at present in the hotel only five persons, a white family which was sent there when the Union square block was burned. In the cottage adjoining Mr. Boardman, Miss Boardman, Fred Oat and the two nurses have been quarantined. The time has expired and they will be permitted to leave the cottage tomorrow morning. Under the circumstances President Wood felt that the Board would be running an unnecessary expense in retaining the hotel. As soon as the premises and buildings are thoroughly fumigated they will be turned over to the proprietor, a motion to this effect being carried by the Board.

The Merchants' Committee.

Representatives of the Merchants' Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hum-

burg, Kaiser and Wakefield, were present and drew the Board's attention to the question of raising the quarantine on the Waikiki side of Nuuanu between Hotel and King streets. They expressed a willingness to take entire charge of the removal and fumigation of the goods stored in the shops and to render every assistance in making the premises sanitary.

President Wood exhibited reports and maps drawn up by Sanitary Engineer Cousins, in which he recommended the destruction of a great many buildings or shed structures which have been added on to the brick portions. There was also a general filthy condition of the rear premises all along the street in question. President Wood said it was the intention to have all these people removed to one of the detention camps as soon as accommodations were provided, and that after that the Merchants' Committee could take charge of their effects and make what disposition of them they desired. In most cases he said the floors of the buildings would have to be torn out, cesspools filled up or drained, and much remained to be done before the stores could be opened for general business.

Geo. R. Carter presented a plan for the calling in of bills against the Board of Health and having them O.K.'d in the proper manner. The plan was acceptable to the Board, and the same was ordered published.

Another Shack Burned.

The shanty above Wyllie street, near which the plague victim, Quong Fat Man, was found a short time ago, was visited by the president of the Board yesterday morning. As far as he could ascertain the Chinaman had been in the house several hours before being removed to the road. Under the circumstances the President deemed it best to destroy the structure, which was done shortly after noon by the Fire Department. The President's action was approved by the Board.

Reference was again made to the cottages and Chinese stores on the corner of Beretania and Emma streets. Application had been made to the Government for permission to move them back to accord with the general sidewalk alignment, but this was refused. On this account it was recommended to the Board that the same be ordered destroyed, as they could not be put in a sanitary condition, the floors resting directly on the ground, the cesspools being filled with filth.

Paul Neumann, representing one of the lessees, addressed the Board in behalf of his client, asking that the latter be given an opportunity to place his store structure in a sanitary condition. President Wood said no action had as yet been decided upon, as he wished to make a personal inspection of the entire premises.

The three cottages yet remaining on Block 15 and facing upon Kukui street were discussed. Inasmuch as a general condemnation of Block 15 has already been made, the Board resolved that these cottages should also be destroyed by the Fire Department.

Disposition of Merchandise.

Fumigated merchandise stored in Aala warehouse again came up for consideration. Mr. Humburg of the Merchants' Committee stated his partial success in perfecting an agreement among the Chinese merchants to allow their merchandise to be disposed of upon the basis of 66 2-3 per cent. of their actual valuation. So far three-fourths of the merchants had signed such an agreement, the very few who protested against it being small dealers who stubbornly held out. The committee entertains a hope of enlisting at least ninety per cent. of the Chinese merchants in the project. It was stated that forty per cent. of the merchandise in storage is in a rotting condition, and if allowed to remain with the less perishable goods would in time ruin the balance. In many cases the committee is unable to trace an owner of the merchandise. Action was deferred until a further report from the committee is submitted.

Dr. Emerson called attention to a foul stream, running from the Kawaiahaeo Seminary, which meanders in a filthy condition through Kewalo toward the ocean. A resolution in regard to the stream had previously been brought up before the Board, in which it was agreed to have the stream dredged and the refuse deposited by scows at sea. Mr. Cooper said there was no appropriation in the Public Works Department to cover such an expense, and stated it was a part of the sewerage system to conduct this stream and its filth away. Mr. Cooper will investigate the matter and report back to the Board.

The Board passed a resolution declaring nitrate of soda and sulphate of potash "permitted freight."

Conference With Cabinet.

Moved and seconded that the Board of Health meet in conference with the Cabinet at 2 p. m. today to consider the matter of making the street and alleyway extensions through the former Chinatown district, to which property owners and interested persons are generally invited to participate in. The motion carried.

Mr. Dole made the suggestion to President Wood to arrange such a meeting as the Government was desirous of taking action in the recommendations thus far made to the Board of Health by the special committees. The opinions of the Interior Department and Survey Department will be forthcoming in the matter.

Mr. Cooper desired to have the appropriation bill brought up for consideration as soon as practicable. The Board will probably be enabled to discuss the matter after the first of February.

Dr. Emerson urged that the board provide a dispensary, even though it be a temporary one. The quarters originally built for the United States troops just on the Waikiki side of the barracks, and now occupied by quarantined Chinese families, was suggested, and the suggestion generally approved by the Board. If there are no obstacles in the way, the Board will undoubtedly utilize the building after the removal of the present inmates.

Adjourned until 2 p. m. today.

SERUM FOR THE PLAGUE

Haffkine's Treatment in
Bombay.

RAVAGES OF INDIAN PEST

Good Effects of the Inoculation
Where it Was Given a
Fair Trial.

Dr. Hoffmann's experiments with plague serum in this city, which are now culminating, give special interest to the following report from the United States Consul at Bombay, for the text of which the Advertiser is indebted to H. M. Whitney:

Bubonic Plague; Haffkine Serum.

The plague in the Bombay presidency continues. It had its inception in the latter part of the year 1896, and has spread into every collectorate and district of the presidency. From statements showing the mortality from plague furnished me by the Government of India, I find there were, during the week ending September 3, 1899, 4,390 deaths from plague in the presidency of Bombay.

Its progress in the southern Mahratta country during the past year has been remarkable. It has assumed an epidemic form in the city of Poona, a place of over 100,000 inhabitants, which, on account of its supposed sanitary condition—high elevation, dry heat, with a climate from May to November like an English spring morning—has been made the home for the Bombay army and the residence of the Governor during the monsoon season. This city has had 23,331 cases and 17,809 deaths from plague up to the present time. The epidemic is just at present at its height, and there is great suffering and distress. During the week ended September 2, 1899, there were 1,086 deaths from plague, and on Monday, September 4, 1899, 117 cases and 110 deaths were reported in that city.

Western India being now threatened with famine on account of the failure of the monsoons to produce the usual amount of rain to nourish the crops and induce late sowing, it is feared that the coming season will witness a further ravage of the plague.

The distance may save America; yet this scourge repeatedly reached Europe in the early centuries. It is now raging in the East, and there is reason to fear that it is gathering force. It has appeared in Alexandria, Egypt, and Oporto, Portugal, which is only a week's journey from the western world, and the mediaeval plague is quite capable of taking advantage of modern rapid travelling.

The plague is an acute infective fever; its primary cause is a living organism, a minute microscopical being which, having gained entrance to the body, multiplies with great rapidity, producing a series of local disturbances giving rise to characteristic symptoms, and diffusing throughout the body a subtle poison which is generally the cause of death.

Our modern physicians are not much better equipped for the treatment of the disease than were their mediaeval predecessors. Inoculation, although its results are extremely important and promising, is a prophylactic rather than a treatment, a wall against the enemy rather than a weapon with which to meet it. There are, of course, great advances in the general treatment of the cases, but modern science has not yet discovered a specific against plague.

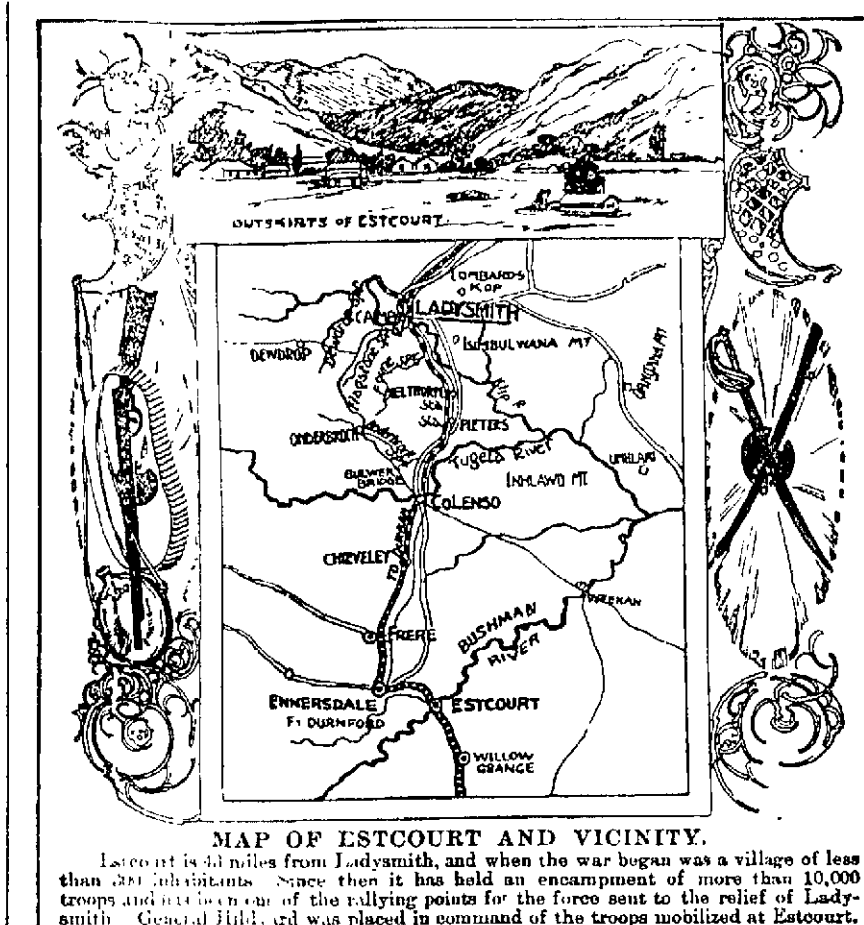
The plague microbes are capable of living and multiplying only while they have access to supplies of organic nourishment. They are able to pass directly from body to body or to remain alive and even multiply outside of the body. Thus, there are two ways in which plague may travel; it may creep from patient to patient in a direct chain, or it may use places where suitable decaying substances are to be found as temporary links in the chain.

An antitoxin, or serum, first prepared by Professor Haffkine as a plague inoculation, called Haffkine's prophylactic, is now being used in Bombay and western India with remarkable results.

This prophylactic is prepared by first taking the plague bacilli, or the young germs, from a person affected with the plague and cultivating them. These microbes are killed by artificial means and a high degree of heat. From these dead germs and their poisonous excrements is produced a fluid that is believed to have acquired the power, when injected into the human system, to render the blood immune from the attack of plague germs and to neutralize their effect. The injection of such a poison has the effect of an antitoxin and prevents the system from nourishing plague. A dead plague germ being inoculated into a person, plague will not follow. A person after having one attack of the disease is rarely liable to a second. The person first inoculated is subject to symptoms of the plague. In vaccination for smallpox a living germ is dealt with, whereas in plague inoculation dead seed only are injected.

Experiments are now being carried on at the laboratory at the Government House, Parel, Bombay, where further discovery is expected to perfect this plague preventive.

Strangely enough, inoculation is exceedingly unpopular among the natives. The Government has had great



labor in persuading the Hindoo mind of the efficacy of Haffkine's prophylactic against plague and at the same time of its utter harmlessness in every other respect.

The Hindoo is suspicious that the dead germs and their toxic excreta may be of animal rather than vegetable substance, which would make the injection of the fluid into their body a religious offense.

The measures generally relied upon in the dry season were entire evacuation of infected villages and hamlets, isolation of the sick, segregation of the "contacts," and a thorough disinfection of all infected places. In localities where the outbreak grew virulent in the monsoon, evacuation was impossible; but inoculation was extensively tried and invariably demonstrated the protective power of the prophylactic.

At first, the people failed utterly to understand the use of segregation. To the masses, infection and contagion had no meaning. Nothing but the splendid confidence of the people in the British Government could have made sanitary measures possible in the broadcast and rapid manner in which it became necessary to use them among untrained and uneducated millions.

Owing to the enormous population of the city of Bombay, and also to the fact that many plague cases are suppressed, secreted, or returned under fever or other causes, it is impossible to get general statistics of the effects of Haffkine's plague inoculation. However, I have a few returns from up-country places of the results of inoculation.

At Kirkee, the plague broke out among the Royal Artillery followers. They were living under far better conditions than many villagers, and a cordon had been drawn around that place. Six hundred and seventy-one persons were inoculated and 859 not inoculated. Among those inoculated there were 32 attacks and 17 deaths, giving a mortality of 2.05 per cent; while among the uninoculated there were 143 attacks and 98 deaths, or a mortality of 11.4 per cent.

At Belgum, among the men of the Twenty-sixth Madras Infantry, after all of the Sepoys had been inoculated, there were only two attacks, both of which recovered, whereas before the inoculation there had been 78 cases in the regiment.

At Ganeshkhind, among the servants of the Governor of Bombay, in a certain quarter, there were 324 persons inoculated and 300 uninoculated. Fourteen cases of plague occurred in that quarter, and every one of those cases occurred among the 300 who were not inoculated.

Bacteriological and chemical analyses of the atmosphere and ground air, etc., are being made in these infected

places, results of which may be of extreme interest and infinite use in the future.

WILLIAM T. FEE,
United States Consul.
Bombay, September 7, 1899.

Weak Children

How sad it is to see weak children—boys and girls who are pale and thin. They cannot enjoy the sports of childhood, neither are they able to profit by school life. They are indeed to be pitied. But there is hope for them.

Scott's Emulsion

has helped such children for over a quarter of a century.

Your doctor will tell you it is both food and medicine to them. They begin to pick up at once under its use. Their color improves, the flesh becomes more firm, the weight increases and all the full life and vigor of childhood returns again.

At all druggists, grocers and fruiterers.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, New York.

FOR THE BABIES.

There is no better medicine for the babies than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. Its pleasant taste and prompt and effectual cures make it a favorite with mothers and small children. It quickly cures their coughs and colds, preventing pneumonia or other serious consequences. It also cures croup and has been used in tens of thousands of cases without a single failure so far as we have been able to learn. It not only cures croup, but when given as soon as the croupy cough appears will prevent the attack. In cases of whooping cough it liquefies the tough mucus, making it easier to expectorate, and lessens the severity and frequency of the paroxysms of coughing, thus depriving that disease of all dangerous consequences. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

The Beginning of the Year 1900

(Is it the last year of the old century or the first of the new?)
Shows that the sales at the

VACUUM OILS

In the Hawaiian Islands have increased 150 per cent. in 1899, over the sales in 1898. In connection with these oils, we now offer

Oil for the Troublesome Waters.

EMERALD BOILER OIL.

WHAT IT IS.—Emerald Boiler Oil is a Petroleum extract free from all substances injurious to metal. The special process adopted for its manufacture extracts the volatile properties, while the scale removing properties are retained.

It is of high fire test, and consequently well calculated to withstand the high temperature of steam in the boiler; at the same time, there is no danger of the formation of gas.

For removing and preventing Scale, Emerald Boiler Oil gives the most perfect results of anything for the purpose now on the market.

Its success is attested to by the many who are using it with the best of results.

WHAT IT SAVES.

What Emerald Boiler Oil saves is of more importance than what it costs.

It costs a few cents per day; it saves vastly more in fuel alone.

The aim in every steam plant should be to produce steam at the least possible cost per horsepower.

That is the keynote to the whole situation.

Emerald Boiler Oil keeps down the cost of steam making, by keeping boilers clean, so that they maintain their full efficiency with a normal amount of fuel.

We trust you see the point, and, seeing, will act by giving Emerald Boiler Oil a trial.

Your orders are solicited.

PACIFIC HARDWARE COMPANY LIMITED.

AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

The Best Results

In Furniture buying are obtainable from the house that buys at the closest market—buys only such Goods as are dependable—whose wearing qualities are known. One chair may be dear at Two DOLLARS, while another be considered a bargain at Four DOLLARS. The latter is what we call "dependable."

We have in stock

Bedroom Sets Parlor Chairs Box Couches,

that may be relied upon as being the best to be had for the money. In other words they are Goods of "known wear."

COOL WICKER FURNITURE

is just the article for verandas, bed, and sitting room. See our display just a hand.

Our Repair Department

Is turning out work that is a revelation to our patrons.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING AND BETHEL ST. I.

J. H. & CO.—J. H. & CO.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow.

Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

Only the highest grade of RED RUBBER is used in the Stamps made by

PLATT'S AMENDMENTS

Senator Platt's proposed amendments to the territorial bill, which are now before the Senate, are of a nature to give the Hawaiian Islands a more complete and efficient government than they now have.

The amendments are of a nature to give the Hawaiian Islands a more complete and efficient government than they now have. They are of a nature to give the Hawaiian Islands a more complete and efficient government than they now have.

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they, religion, racial status, business, commerce, labor, or people of Hawaii, and have not, and are not, surprised to discover in this editorial column such an expression as this about the measures taken in Honolulu to stamp out the plague.

At Honolulu there appears to be no intelligent control exercised. It was responsible in any large town, but archaic, the government at Washington would be just as much a measure of protection for our country, in sending a medical despatch to Honolulu, which the police and soldiers need to enforce his rule. The system of doing nothing to check the disease but so at a certain quarter of the city, by means of shotguns is an indication either of fright or administrative stupidity. Whatever the cause, the method certainly is discreditable to the provisional government.

The suggestion to send a medical despatch here with police and soldiers to enforce his rule is worthy of operation. If the Herald had enjoyed the faintest conception of what it was talking about it would have been justified in laughing at itself. So far as there being no intelligent control exercised the control is so complete and so sagacious that it has drawn the warm commendation from the United States medical officer (Dr. Carmichael), stationed here and from the Consular corps as well. Honolulu has been and is being scientifically cleansed, soldiers, police and citizens have done their part in the defensive work; plague spots have been burnt away, seven-eighths of the Asiatic population have been put in detention camps; every person in the judicial district of Honolulu has been and is being inspected twice a day; plague patients have been instantly and properly cared for and the bodies of the dead cremated, a land and water quarantine has been maintained, vast sums of money have been appropriated. Boston could do no more and the chances are that, under similar circumstances, it would not do half so much.

May we suggest to the Herald that it go to the expense of sending an intelligent journalist to Hawaii to inform it about these islands. At present as in the past it seems to be getting its information at second hand from the materialized spirit of Julius Palmer.

King Oscar's military budget makes it look as if Sweden meant to have a warm session with Norway before the robins nest again.

On the whole, the two great English-speaking peoples are not making much of a success of their wars in the distant farming precincts.

If Andrew Carnegie intends to spend millions in trying to elect Bryan he will give a new footnote to the old adage about the men who are soon parted from their money and have nothing to show for it.

Boer Generals are said to have a hearty contempt for European military methods. Seeing how the Italians conducted themselves in Abyssinia and the Greeks in Thessaly and how the English Generals are doing now, Boer opinions are not to be coughed down.

The Filipinos probably want a civil commission to visit them so as to secure more delay. Such is the essence of all their diplomacy. If the war can be interrupted by fruitless conferences they may be able to tide it along to the rainy season, when they will find plenty of time to recruit their energies for a third campaign.

Several days ago this paper referred to the tactical impossibility of Buller's army carrying the Boer intrenchments. The latest news bears out the prediction of defeat, as General Buller, with 30,000 men, has been repeatedly hurled back from the Boer lines. British heroism spent its force in vain against the embattled riflemen of the twin republics. Everything possible was done to dislodge the enemy, the fire of the British artillery, for example, being the most tremendous known to any battle of the war. Yet it all went for nothing.

The telegrams marked 'Afternoon Service' in this paper and many of the condensed news notes which go with them, are from the afternoon budget of the Associated Press of the day upon which the steamer bringing Coast flies left San Francisco. These telegrams serve as an ample postscript to those in the latest morning papers received at the news-stands. They are given to the Advertiser's readers by virtue of an arrangement made with the general office of the Associated Press at Chicago.

Kaula has done itself credit in connection with the plague. Not only have its citizens, in taking the protective measures cordially fallen in with the wishes of the Board of Health, but the white and Hawaiian alike have taken themselves in mixing and mingling clothes for the unfortunate here. In this latter work even a Japanese woman has cooperated. So a record is admissible as to the 'leprosy and loom' idea. In fact we have never known the Herald to have a correct premise about the poli-

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Take the
"The Eye."
You are the owner of your health. You do not attend to it. The blame is easily located. If your blood is out of order, Hood's Sarsaparilla will purify it.

It is the specific for all troubles of the blood, kidneys, bowels, liver, blotches, pimples, and all skin diseases. Hood's Sarsaparilla is a quick remedy for the cause and my face is smooth. I have no more headaches. F. H. Seiler, Hammond, Ind.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

MORTUARY REPORT.
Following is the mortuary report for January, prepared by C. B. Reynolds, agent of the Board of Health.

DEATHS BY WARDS.

Ward 1	45
Ward 2	44
Ward 3	27
Ward 4	21
Ward 5	38
Outside	1
Non-residents	6

PERCENTAGE OF DEATHS

Annual death rate per 1,000 for month	47.46
Hawaiians	69.37
Chinese	35.88
Japanese	70.40
Portuguese	26.18
All others	21.00

REPORTED AGE

Under 1	42
1 to 5	8
5 to 10	3
10 to 20	11
20 to 30	28
30 to 40	33
40 to 50	25
50 to 60	10
60 to 70	7
Over 70	9
Total	176

NATIONALITY.

Hawaiian	74
Chinese	32
Portuguese	12
Japanese	44
Great Britain	4
United States	3
Other nationalities	7

COMPARATIVE MONTHLY MORTALITY.

January, 1895	49
January, 1896	51
January, 1897	52
January, 1898	71
January, 1899	93
January, 1900	176

CAUSE OF DEATH.

Accident	1
Asthma	1
Bronchitis	8
Beriberi	3
Burns	1
Bubonic plague	35
Consumption	20
Carcinoma	2
Colic	1
Convulsions	2
Cholera infantum	2
Croup	2
Cardiac incompetency	1
Diphtheria	2
Debility	1
Drowning	1
Dysentery	1
Enteritis	9
Fever-Hawaiian	8
Fever-Typhoid	2
Fever-Malarial	5
Fever-Puerperal	2
Fever-Remittent	2
Gastritis	1
Gangrene	1
Heart disease	4
Hemorrhage (cerebral)	2
Infantile	7
Intestinal catarrh	2
Locomotor ataxia	1
Measles	9
Malnutrition	2
Nephritis	1
Oedema pulmonum	1
Old age	3
Pneumonia	17
Pharyngitis	1
Peritonitis	1
Paralysis	4
Premature birth	1
Septicemia	1
Syphilis	2
Strangulation	1
Uraemia	1
Unknown	1

A Family of Sailors.
Mate Saunders of the ship E. B. Sutton, soon to arrive at this port, is one of four brothers, all of whom have followed the sea since early youth. One of the brothers is Captain Saunders of the bark Mohican, plying between this port and San Francisco. When Mate Saunders was in New York, before starting on the present voyage, he met his other two brothers, one of whom is captain of the steamer Trinidad. It was the first time the three had met in eight years, and they held a merry reunion.

HERE IS A CHANCE TO DO SOME ONE A KINDNESS

If the reader of this Standard chance to know of any one who is subject to attacks of bilious colic he can do him no greater favor than to tell him of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. It always gives prompt relief. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

NATIONAL CAPITAL
(Continued from Page 1)

satisfaction here, because it is an evidence of the pluck and determination of the citizens in a serious crisis through the presence of the ex-President of the Board of Health, not only the officials of the Treasury Department, but the highest medical authorities here have learned with what intelligence and skill the cholera of 1895 was treated by the Board of Health and the citizens of Honolulu. This is especially important at the present time, when Honolulu stands as an outpost of the United States. It is a proof to Congress and the people that in the fighting of pestilence and disease the utmost confidence may be reposed in the local authorities backed by an intelligent public sentiment.

Colonel Sam Parker left on the 16th for San Francisco. His presence here has been welcomed by the friends of the Hawaiian bills. Senators and members of the House look upon him as a representative Hawaiian, his general and attractive manners are assumed to represent those of a native gentleman. Col. Parker does not approve of all of the provisions of the Hawaiian bill, but recommends the passage of it as it is rather than cause delay by amendments. Several Senators who are pressing the bill in the Senate urged him to remain here in order to furnish information about the land and other questions, provided information was wanted, but Col. Parker was unable to remain.

"Bob" Wilcox and his old friend, Moreno, are often seen on the streets. The current report is that Moreno candidly advised Mr. Wilcox to return to the islands, unless he had much treasure in his possession; Mr. Wilcox, it is said, is considering the advice of this ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs with much seriousness.

Col. Little of Hilo is often seen about the corridors of the Capitol. He denounces freely the Dole government and the judges who now hold office. While he comments freely upon the insufficiency of the judiciary and the great need of reform in selecting judges, he does not fail to intimate that he can personally supply any desirable amount of judicial wisdom, integrity and skill, and that Providence has raised him up to serve as one of the judicial lights in the Pacific. Col. Little proposed twenty-six amendments to the Hawaiian bill in the Senate. The Senate committee, after asking suggestions from the representatives of the Government and business men of Hawaii, rejected all of them, excepting several which were not important. The bill will, however, be amended more or less in the Senate. It is to be discussed immediately after the debate on the Finance bill is concluded. The close of this debate was expected on January 25th, but yesterday the time for taking a vote upon it was fixed for February 15th. At that date the Hawaiian matter will be taken up.

Mr. and Mrs. John W. Foster of Washington entertained at dinner on the 16th of January the following persons: Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller, General and Mrs. Miles, ex-Attorney General and Mrs. McVeigh, Surgeon General and Mrs. Sternberg, ex-Senator Henderson, Mrs. Senator Elkins, Mrs. D. H. Manning, Japanese Minister Komura, Mr. W. O. Smith. Mr. Henry Adams has returned to Washington after a long absence in Europe. He is entertaining General Hartwell. Mr. Adams is deeply interested in Hawaiian matters.

PLAGUE PRECAUTIONS.

New Rules in Force at the Port of San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 25.—In view of the existence of the bubonic plague in Honolulu and Asiatic ports the supervising surgeon general of the Marine Hospital Service of the United States has issued a circular letter to Collectors of the Port making them acquainted with the additional quarantine regulations adopted by the service. The new rules are very stringent with regard to the inspection, detention and fumigation of baggage and cargo of vessels arriving from a suspected or infected port. For instance, passengers shall not be vaccinated at or en route from ports or places infected with plague, such vaccination being held to increase the liability of plague infection, and by inducing fever and swollen glands tends to confuse the diagnosis at the port of arrival. This operation must be performed at the port of arrival and just prior to release from quarantine. Mammalian animals, such as dogs, cats, monkeys, mice, etc., shall not be shipped from a plague-infected or suspected port or place. The new rules were put into effect at this port yesterday.

MANAGER F. J. CROSS.

The Officers of Inter-Island Telegraph Company.

(From Wednesday's Daily)
At the meeting of the stockholders of the Inter-Island Telegraph Co., held yesterday afternoon, the permanent organization was effected. The temporary officers were elected and F. J. Cross made manager for the ensuing year.

The China is expected to bring word of the experts, if they do not arrive in her, and the specifications for the establishing of the plant. The specifications were made in the office of the Marconi Company, maps of the islands having been sent on from here showing the proposed stations and giving particulars as to distances landings, etc. The following named gentlemen constitute the officers and directors: President J. H. Fisher, vice president, F. J. Cross, secretary W. R. Farrington, treasurer J. F. Morgan, auditor, E. O. White, Directors—Robert Catton, W. L. Hoogs, C. L. Wight and F. D. Greany.

U. S. APPROVED
Council of State Acts
Indorsed.

Expenditures Allowed--Governor General Davis Suggests Puerto Rican Labor.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs received the following dispatches by the mail yesterday directed to President Dole:

Washington, D. C., Jan. 23, 1900
W. A. Cooper, United States Dispatch Agent, Post Office Building, San Francisco

Please forward the following to Honolulu by China scheduled to sail 24th inst.

The Hon. S. B. Dole, Honolulu.

In view of the importance of thorough and immediate measures for the sanitary protection of Honolulu and of any other spot in the Hawaiian Islands threatened with contagion, the President directs me to say to you that all proper expenditures authorized by the Council of State of Hawaii under the provisions of section six of article eighty-one of the Hawaiian constitution for the purpose of eradicating the bubonic plague will meet the President's full approval.

Signed JOHN HAY,
Secretary of State
12:47 p. m.

Washington, Jan. 24, 1900
S. B. Dole, Honolulu, H. I.
For Steamer China,
Care C. Wilder,
Hawaiian Consul General.

All proper expenditure for needed sanitary improvements in Honolulu authorized by Council of State under Hawaiian constitution approved by President McKinley following yours 14th instant.

ALFRED S. HARTWELL,
8:30 p. m.

The Government is also in receipt of information which includes the statement that in a conversation held between Hon. A. S. Hartwell and General Davis, Military Governor of Puerto Rico, the latter suggested that if the Hawaiian Islands had a scarcity of labor the planters here could get all the field laborers they wanted from Puerto Rico. General Davis based his suggestion upon facts and figures which were laid before Mr. Hartwell at the time. Mr. Hartwell adds that probably the Pacific mail steamers could be induced to go out of their way to afford the means of transportation, via Panama. The class of laborers proposed, he states, are used to working in the cane fields under much the same conditions as obtain in Hawaii, and the quality of the labor offered is commented very favorably upon.

In commenting upon the latest amendments offered to the Hawaiian Territorial bill President Dole said he thought the proposition to strike out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress, as far as Hawaii was concerned, was unjust, but he had no opinion to express as to Puerto Rico. In regard to the amendment, to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian Commission and continue the Hawaiian Custom regulations in force until further legislation by the United States Congress, he thought such an amendment was already covered by the Newlands' resolution and was therefore, useless.

In speaking of the other Hawaiian bills before Congress President Dole said: "The Pettigrew bill extends the provisions of Section 4, Chapter 301 of the Laws of 1894, to all the Territories within the domain of the United States. The law referred to now applies only to States containing desert lands susceptible of reclamation by irrigation. The law provides that the Federal Government may grant to any such States, having such desert lands, a million acres thereof, I think without cost, for the sake of their being improved by the State. The State to furnish irrigation and open the same to settlers in small holdings.

"I don't know whether that is aimed at these islands or not; these islands are not a territory at present, but when they become so the law will probably apply to them, if they contain desert lands within the meaning of the bill. "Senate bill No. 729 provides for extending the laws of Commerce and Navigation and Merchant Seamen to Hawaii. There is also House bill No. 2971 extending the anti-contract labor laws of the United States to Hawaii and House bill No. 4599 and Senate bill No. 600 extending the laws of the United States regulating immigration to these islands. To me all these seem to be covered by Sections 5, 89 and 90 of the bill to provide a Government for the Territory of Hawaii.

Senate bill No. 2000, regulating appointments to and removals from civil offices in outlying dependencies of the United States, provides regulations for appointments and removals which do not apply to such officers in the United States. It provides that appointments shall be made irrespective of the political affiliations of the appointees and in such a manner as to represent the entire country and give to each political party, as nearly as practicable, its proportionate share thereof.

"That I consider a pretty good proposition. If it can be carried out. The bill provides that appointees shall not be removed except for incompetency, misconduct, inefficiency or neglect of duty. It further provides proceedings for ascertaining such deficiencies. This is good in principle, but probably impracticable as the whole matter, in case the official denies the charges, has to be referred to the President who may appoint some person to the vicinity of the place of the office to investigate and report to the President.

Now as there is no cable at present between the mainland and the larger part of the outlying dependencies it might take six months to a year to remove an incompetent official. Such delay would certainly be prejudicial to the administration of affairs outside of the United States proper."

GEN. BULLER FAILS TO PRESS BACK THE BOERS

(Continued from Page 2.)

Roberts had not denied, that Margaret C. Shipp had become his plural wife since Utah was admitted in 1896. He paid a high tribute to the Christian missionaries who had worked among the people of Utah. Mr. Roberts, he said, had boasted that he had received the votes of the Gentiles in his district. That, Mr. Landis said, was because he ran as a Democrat as well as a Mormon, because his opponent "had been a Danite who had killed his man."

In concluding, he adjured the 2,000 polygamists in Utah to take care of their plural wives, but in God's name to refrain from multiplying their infamy by bringing more children into the world.

THE CULLOM BILL.

Platt Moves to Strike Out the Delegate Provision.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—Senator Platt of Connecticut today gave notice of important amendments he will offer to the bill providing a form of government for Hawaii and Puerto Rico. One of Senator Platt's proposed amendments to each of the bills strikes out the provision for the election of a delegate to Congress. If adopted, neither Puerto Rico nor Hawaii would be represented in Congress. The other amendments relate to the customs regulations. In the case of Hawaii he proposes to eliminate the provision of the Hawaiian Commission and insert a clause for the continuance of the existing customs relations between the United States and Hawaii until further legislation by Congress.

The customs provision suggested by Mr. Platt in the case of Puerto Rico requires the collection on Puerto Rican articles imported into the United States of "a sum equivalent to 80 per cent of the customs duties levied upon like articles imported into the United States from foreign countries." Articles originating in the United States and shipped to Puerto Rico are to pay there 80 per cent of the duty imposed upon importations from other countries.

CANAL BILL WILL PASS.

Poll of Congress Shows It Has an Overwhelming Majority.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—The Call has made a canvass of Senators and Representatives with the object of ascertaining their views on the Nicaragua canal. Following is the result:

In favor of action this session—Senators 62, Representatives 264. Total 316.

In favor of delay—Senators 1, Representatives 29. Total 30.

Non-committal or not canvassed—Senators 23, Representatives 67. Total 90.

The Hepburn-Morgan bill will be passed during the present session of Congress. It is on the legislative programme for early consideration in both houses. Speaker Henderson is in favor of the bill and of prompt action. Senator Frye, President pro tempore of the Senate, wants action by the Senate and expresses the belief that the bill will be passed at an early date. The measure will receive the approval of the President.

There is an overwhelming majority in both houses of Congress in favor of the pending bill and in favor of passing it without waiting for the report of the Walker commission. These statements are fully warranted by a careful canvass of the two houses made by The Call. It is apparent from the roll here given that only the presentation of some strong argument for delay now unforeseen by the leaders can change the programme.

Osman Digna Taken.

CAIRO, Jan. 19.—News was received here tonight that Osman Digna, principal general of the late Khalifa Abdullah, has been captured.

It has been known that he was once in the neighborhood of Iokah six days ago, and several expeditions were organized from Suakim, under Captain Burgess, with the result that Osman Digna was taken unhurt in the hills yesterday. He will arrive at Suakim tomorrow.

DUKE OF TECK DEAD.

Had Been Insane Since the Death of the Duchess.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Duke of Teck, who died last evening, had been insane since the death of the Duchess and had been constantly under restraint. Previous to her death he showed signs of insanity, which subsequent to her demise became fully developed. His death was hastened by an attack of paralysis, which came on suddenly. The general feeling in court circles is that it was a merciful release, though putting the finishing touches on the gloom now overwhelming society, and there is now no prospect of any social season in London, as the court necessarily will go into mourning, which so many leading families are already wearing. No members of the family were at the Duke's bedside when he died, but the Duke and Duchess of York arrived at Richmond Park this afternoon.

JOHN RUSKIN DEAD.

The Great Englishman Succumbs to Influenza.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—John Ruskin is dead. He was taken with influenza and died peacefully.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—Last Thursday evening when Mrs. Foxon went to Ruskin to read him the war news and Edna Lyall's in the Garden Days, she found him unmoving by a chair, his face cold and complaining of a pain in the chest. She was considerably alarmed, as several of the servants at Brantwood had been attacked by influenza. She got him to bed and summoned his physicians, who found his temperature to be

102 and enjoined the utmost care. Nevertheless, Ruskin was comfortable, ate a dinner of sole, pheasant and champagne on Friday and in the evening seemed better. The next day he showed a marked change and turned the physician. At 10 a.m. he died peacefully in his strength until, at 3:30 p.m., it faded away into a peaceful sleep.

HAWAII TO COME IN.

Intended to Give It American Tariff Laws.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21.—Representative Payne's bill to extend the customs and internal revenue laws of the United States over the island of Puerto Rico will be considered by the House Committee on Ways and Means during the present week. The bill extending the revenue laws over Hawaii is also to be advanced as rapidly as possible. It is not intended by Congress that any of the insular possessions of the United States except Puerto Rico and Hawaii shall be brought into the revenue system of the United States. The present policy of the administration and of the leaders in Congress is to have the Philippines permanently retain their own tariff against the United States and all other countries, giving all other nations the same trade advantages that are enjoyed by the United States, in accordance with the "open door" principle. Under the treaty with Spain the United States is obliged to maintain this system for ten years at least.

CONSUMPTIVES.

California May Forbid Them Admission to the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 22.—To keep consumptives out of California from the east and the germs of bubonic plague out of this State from the west were the themes discussed last night by the State Board of Health at its monthly meeting held in the Grand Hotel and attended by the members of the new San Francisco Board of Health. It was also decided by the State Board that it would, with the approval of the Governor, assume complete control of the State quarantine law, Governor Perkins, which was managed by the city board before the inauguration of the present municipal regime prescribed by the new charter. The members of the State and of the city boards assured one another that they all wished to co-operate harmoniously in the interests of the public health. Between these two boards there will be no conflict of authority. An effort is to be made by diplomatic and courteous means to induce the Federal quarantine officer at Honolulu to send word at once to San Francisco apprising the resident member of the State Board of Health of any contagious disease aboard any vessel bound from the Hawaiian Islands to San Francisco. If Dr. Kinyoun will act in harmony with the State and city quarantine officers they feel that much will have been accomplished toward preventing the importation of diseases from Hawaii and the Orient.

PRESS TELEGRAMS.

Brief Abstracts of the Latest Current.

Parliament met on January 29. The slack barrel coopers have formed a trust. Alaska is to become a military department. Mormons at Salt Lake are opposing vaccination. A woman's college has been started at Pasadena. Dawson property worth \$500,000 has been burned. The House is still debating on the Roberts case. Smallpox is spreading in Washington and Idaho. Seventy thousand coal miners have struck in Austria. Richard Blackmore, author of "Lorna Doone," is dead. Salt Lake schools have been closed because of smallpox. San Francisco is trying to organize a commercial museum. The Austrian Crown Prince is to take a morganatic wife. Alcatraz will soon be crowded with prisoners from Manila. Fighting Joe Wheeler has resigned from the army. General MacArthur is pursuing small bands of insurgents. The new drydock at Mare Island will be constructed of stone. The Senate has ratified the Sargon treaty without division.

Insurgents are trying to return to Laguna province in force.

Latest Wall Street news shows that sugar is a point.

The tower on a new business block of Chicago is 325 feet high.

Losses in Northern Japan have reached a total of 15,000,000 yen.

The United States Treasury gold holdings amount to \$400,102,275.

General Anderson is to be retired. General Ludlow will succeed him.

Gen. T. H. Stanton, the fighting paymaster, is seriously ill at Manila.

The steamer Townsend has been totally wrecked on the Alaska coast.

The majority committee report in the Senate is against seating Quay.

The Glasgow steamship Ardhanu has been sunk at sea. Two lives lost.

Two thousand members of the Dewey family are to banquet the Admiral.

France has settled its troubles with China and has got Kwong Chan Wan.

D. O. Mills has been elected a director of the New York Central Railroad.

President McKinley is unable to come to the Pacific Coast at present.

A woman claiming to be Mrs. Luettig is in the hands of the Ohio police.

Wm. J. Bryan is making speeches in New York, New Jersey and Connecticut.

Andrew Carnegie will spend vast sums to defeat the Republicans next year.

The San Francisco Police Board has not yet agreed on a successor to Chief Lees.

The Federal Government will not buy the submarine torpedo boat Holland.

Afternoon New York report, Jan. 25th: Sugar—Raw, firm; refined, steady.

Archbishop Chapelle has been requested by the Filipinos to remove the friars.

A shipment of 200,000 pairs of socks is shortly to be made to Manila for the troops.

The plague is dying out in Japan, only a few sporadic cases being reported.

The Standard Oil Company's warehouse at Portland, Ore., has been burned.

Dr. John E. Davis, professor of mathematics in the Wisconsin University, is dead.

Prof. H. A. Hazen of the Weather Bureau has been killed in a bicycle collision.

Judge E. F. Dunne has been re-elected president of the Iroquois Club of Chicago.

Representative Lentz asserts that important papers in the Roberts case are missing.

A woman at Omaha snapped a cord in her throat by yawning and will probably die.

A large part of the town of Ward, a Colorado mining camp, has been destroyed by fire.

Maj. Lallande, American chief of police of Guatemala, has been shot dead by a desperado.

Col. James M. Bell, U.S.A., has been made a brigadier for his services in the Philippines.

A Copenhagen correspondent says America will acquire a sphere of influence in China.

It is expected that at least ten ships of the American Asiatic squadron will be ordered home.

The anti-trust conference to assemble at Chicago February 12 will have over 500 delegates.

Senator Jones has given notice that he will move to reconsider the vote on the Samoan treaty.

Railroads west of Chicago have advanced rates on 200 articles by an average of 10 per cent.

The census of Puerto Rico gives San Juan 22,500 inhabitants and Ponce 56,000; the island 957,000.

Buffet dining-cars are to be added to the equipment of Chicago's surface and elevated street railroads.

The Chinese Government offers a large price for the bodies of Kang Yu Wei and other reformers.

Rocketfeller is engineering a combine of all gas, electric light and traction companies in New York.

Dr. Amos G. Warner, head of the department of economics and sociology in Stanford University, is dead.

Wm. Jameson Reid, author of "Through Unexplored Asia," is denounced as a self-evident fraud.

It is reported that Bryan has quarreled with Cassin Jones on the silver issue and that Jones will resign.

The bubonic plague has broken out in Rosario, near Buenos Ayres, and a dangerous epidemic is feared.

Generals Bates, Wheaton and Schwan have occupied the principal towns of Cavite and Marikina provinces.

Jamaicans have decided against Joseph Chamberlain's English direct fruit trade scheme in favor of American trade.

In the Swedish budget King Oscar asks for forty-six new batteries of artillery, 100,000 Mausers and 50,000,000 cartridges.

The steamer lost with all hands in St. Mary's bay has been identified as the German tankship Helgoland, of 1,563 tons.

Martin Bergen, catcher of the Boston baseball team, murdered his wife and two children at their home. Insanity is suspected.

In the Senate Mr. Pettigrew made a violent speech, charging the President with concealing the agreement with the Sultan of Jolo.

One of the regiments engaged at San Juan, and which lost none in killed, wounded or missing, has filed 419 claims for pensions.

King Menelik, who recently started for the Sudan border with a large force, has returned to his home and dismissed his army.

General Otis cables that Lieut. Stockley, Twenty-first Infantry, has been missing since Jan. 12th. He was on reconnoitering duty.

Mrs. Swift, chaplain of the Thirtieth Regiment at Manila, is in jail at San Francisco for obtaining goods under false pretences.

The committee engaged on the Vancouver city charter have approved a provision permitting married men two votes, one for the wife.

Governor Gage of California has called an extra session of the Legislature, presumably to secure the election of Burns to the Senate.

Count Castellane is reported to have left Paris with his wife, nee Anna Gould, for New York, leaving behind him a heavy burden of debt.

Three men were killed and four injured in a feud at Frankfort, Ky. The principals were ex-Congressman Colson and Lieut. Ethelbert Scott.

President Hill of the Great Northern Railroad says that the four steamers being built for the Oriental trade will be larger than the Oceanic.

The Ways and Means Committee of the House directed a favorable report on the bill to suspend the bonding of goods arriving in the United States for Mexico.

Charles McCarthy, who was a circus clown more than forty years ago, and who was the first man to turn a double back somersault, dropped dead of heart disease.

Two boys in Chicago stole a valuable horse from the stockyards and escaped mounted, pursued by fourteen cowboys with lariats and a patrol wagon. They escaped.

Captain Squier, acting chief of the Signal Service, appeared before the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and argued for a Government cable.

The British transport Cymric, which was sent out to aid the steamer Manchester Corporation, is reported drifting at sea with two of her propeller blades lost.

The House Committee on Pensions has ordered a favorable report on the bill making service in the Spanish-American war sufficient to remove Confederate disabilities.

Dr. Howard A. Kelley of Johns Hopkins was bitten by a rattlesnake while using it to illustrate the lecture. He sucked out the venom and continued his lecture for an hour.

The French Government has ordered 160 steel freight cars at Chicago, which may be quickly converted into armored cars. If satisfactory, several thousand more will be ordered.

In the Senate Mr. Allen has offered a resolution asking for all information and correspondence relating to the administration of customs affairs in Puerto Rico, Cuba and the Philippines.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR RHEUMATISM.

"I think I would go crazy with pain were it not for Chamberlain's Pain Balm," writes Mr. W. H. Stapleton, Hermine, Pa. "I have been afflicted with rheumatism for several years and have tried remedies without number, but Pain Balm is the best medicine I have got hold of." One application relieves the pain. For sale by all druggists and dealers: Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

RESTLEP

HELD TO ANSWER.

Piggott and Hauler to be Tried in Circuit Court.

The preliminary hearing of Piggott and Hauler yesterday for the burglary of the Chinese stores on King street on the night of the big fire, resulted in the defendants being held to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court. The cases were prosecuted by Deputy Marshal Chillingworth, who, with David Kaapa, had worked them up. Wm. A. Henshall appeared for the defendants. The prosecution made out a very strong case from its witnesses. Witnesses were produced who swore positively that they had seen the two defendants enter the building and that they went inside with the defendants and while there were each presented with a bottle of gin taken from a shelf in the store.

Nature's Way.

Mineral concoctions are dangerous. Nature never designed them for healing man. From time immemorial man's healer was purely vegetable; and from that time to this, nature's unfailing remedy for rheumatism, and kindred diseases, was the same as that found in Kickapoo Indian Oil. It is nature's remedy, and acts as kindly as nature. It drives away pain, kills the dread rheumatism, and restores the weakened tissue. It is made the same as the Indians made it centuries ago, out of roots, barks, herbs, gums, leaves, gathered from nature's unerring laboratory. Its record for cures is unparalleled. Before civilized man had heard of it, it kept the natives in perfect health. And since civilized man has known it, the category of cures has become voluminous. No other medicine has made such cures, because Kickapoo Indian Oil is nature's remedy, and nature stands back of it. Your druggist has it, or can get it. Insist on getting the genuine Kickapoo Indian Oil. Hobron Drug Co., agents for the Kickapoo Indian Remedies.

Down Again

in prices is the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market price.

The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay, Feed or Grain, at the Right Prices, order from

CALIFORNIA FEED CO.

TELEPHONE 121.

THE

Von-Hamm Young Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU.

AGENTS FOR THE

Lancashire Insurance Company.

CAPITAL, £3,000,000.

Paid Up Capital and Funds, £1,687,162.

Insurance effected against loss or damage by fire on buildings and contents of warehouses, office and store premises and private dwellings at moderate rates.

Prompt and equitable settlement of losses.

Life business also transacted on favorable terms.

The Baloise Fire Insurance Company

Capital Fs 10,000,000.00

Fire Fund and Reserve for Uncollected Premiums 23,923,134.16

Fs 33,923,134.16

Fire Insurances effected as above at the Lowest Rates.

THE VON-HAMM YOUNG CO.,

LIMITED.

AGENTS FOR THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

Castle & Cooke,

LIMITED.

LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

Are warranted to cure (Gonorrhea, Syphilis, the back, and all kindred complaints, free from Mercury. Established upwards of 30 years. In boxes 4s. 6d. each, of all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

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LIFE AND FIRE

INSURANCE AGENTS

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual Life Insurance Co. OF BOSTON.

Fire Insurance Company OF HARTFORD.

Disinfectine!

The Best, Safest and Cheapest

Disinfectant

...In the Market...

It will kill all animal life and correct.

Foul Odors.

...

Directions—Mix a 25-cent or one pint bottle with twenty parts of water and it is ready for use—at an expense to you of 25 cents for

20 Pints

Put up in all sizes.

RECOMMENDED BY

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

FORT STREET.

PUBLIC LANDS

President Dole Writes Upon Them.

Abstract of His Views as Published in the 'Last Issue of the Independent.'

NEW YORK, Jan. 24.—(Afternoon Service).—In this week's issue of the Independent appears an article upon "Hawaiian Public Lands," by Sanford B. Dole, President of Hawaii. Following is an abstract:

"In the year 1839 Kamehameha III issued a proclamation granting to the Hawaiian people the right of acquiring real estate and other property and holding the same without interference. During the year 1848 terms of division of the lands of the kingdom were arranged, after much deliberation, between the King, the chiefs and the people. These, briefly, were as follows:

"To the King a third, to the chiefs a third, and to the people a third. The number of holdings taken up by the common people came up to 11,132, aggregating 28,658 acres and averaging 2.57 acres apiece. A considerable number of the small holdings so acquired have since passed into the hands of foreigners through direct sales or mortgage foreclosures. The lands of the chiefs have also largely become the property of foreigners by the same methods.

"In the year 1884 the Legislature enacted a law providing for the sale of homesteads to such persons as wished them for permanent occupation. The administration, however, was so little in sympathy with the policy of this law that no action was taken under it until 1888, when the new administration, which had come into power under the revolution of the previous year, took vigorous measures to carry out its provisions. Up to the time of the enactment of new land legislation, in 1895, about 534 homesteads were taken up, aggregating 8,488 acres and appraised at \$68,047, or about \$8 per acre, and averaging 15.9-10 acres, and a value of \$127 apiece.

"The land act of 1895 was far more comprehensive than anything that had preceded it, and covered the whole administration of the public lands, excepting town and forest lands, parks and roads. The settlement of individuals on small holdings was its predominant feature.

"Four special methods were provided for furnishing land to applicants wishing to occupy the same, i. e., homestead leases, right of purchase leases, freehold agreements and special agreements of sale. Of these the right of purchase lease has been the most popular, with a list of 356 holdings taken up; the special agreements of sale comes next, with 122 holdings; homestead leases, 115 holdings; and freehold agreements, 23 holdings.

"The holdings occupied under these different systems, aggregating 616 in number, have a total area of 28,065 acres and an average area of 45.56 acres. Their aggregate value at the time of occupation, as appraised, was \$178,464, or \$289.70 apiece, and \$6.36 an acre.

"The administration of the public lands was considered of sufficient importance since the organization of the Republic of Hawaii to justify the calling of a special session of the Legislature. In view of the possible failure of the project of annexation to the United States, it was deemed necessary to develop a citizen class which should, by its conservatism, industry and intelligent interest in public order, become a reliable support to the Government of the republic. There appeared no more effective way of accomplishing this than by opening the public lands to those, both from the existing population and future immigrants, who would be ready to occupy them permanently as farmers. The privilege of taking up lands under this policy was limited to citizens and such others as might receive the privileges of citizenship through letters of denization. At the same time the Legislature had in view the alternative of annexation.

"The results have been somewhat disappointing. In proportion to their numbers, comparatively few Hawaiians have taken up homestead leases or lands under any of the methods provided in the act.

"Annexation, when complete, will cut off a considerable measure of the cost of carrying on the local government, such as military, customs and postoffice expenses, but such relief will in no wise offset the loss of the customs revenues as they existed before annexation. Moreover, with the rapid development of the country under the stimulus of annexation, there will be need of increased expenses for public improvements.

"As the public lands of the Hawaiian Islands are limited, and a large proportion of them are comparatively valueless, the importance of the leasehold system is apparent. It is equally apparent that a repeal of this system, which would force the public lands on the market, would deprive Hawaii of a material part of the consideration upon which the annexation was effected.

"The Hawaiian leasehold system is also important to the country in another way. The policy of land settlement in small holdings, if necessary to the country in its independent condition, may be regarded as imperative under annexation.

"This system conserves the public domain with adequate provision for furnishing land to settlers according to the demand, under the reservation in the general leases of the right of the Government at any time to take possession of any part of the leasehold for settlement purposes. The repeal of the

leasehold system would tend to throw large tracts of lands into the permanent ownership of sugar corporations and other capitalists, thus depriving the country forever of their control for settlement purposes.

"By the Constitution of the Republic of Hawaii the crown lands were placed on the same footing as Government lands and have ever since been administered under the same laws.

"The area of crown lands in 1894 was 971,162 acres, the area of Government lands at the same time was 821,316 acres.

Joe Wheeler Coming.

Word has been received from Manila that the transport Warren, which sailed yesterday for this port, will go first to Guam and then to Honolulu before coming here. The reason given for her round-about trip is that General Wheeler, who is aboard, is anxious to visit Guam and Hawaii before returning home. In consequence the Warren is not expected here for five or six weeks.—S. F., Jan. 24.

STOCKS GOING UP.

Business Recovers and Confidence is Restored on the Street.

There were more transactions on the stock exchange at its session yesterday than at any one session for several weeks. From the sales of Oahu and Waiailua assessable stock it is seen that a change for the better has begun.

Oahu stock, which was selling two weeks ago for \$120 a share, sold yesterday for \$155 and Waiailua assessable which during the month has sold as low as \$48 per share has reached \$70. For the paid-up Waiailua \$105 was offered on the street and considering that this stock sold as low as \$85 during the month it speaks very well for the improved condition of the stock market. This month has been the quietest on the stock exchange of any since its organization.

Business among the retailers is picking up again in nearly every line. While it is not very good yet it is so much improved that things have a more cheerful aspect.

SLEEP WHEN WORK IS DONE.

During the late summer (1896) I passed several weeks in a foreign city nearly 700 miles further south than London. We had about ten days intense heat, and for six nights, when it was worst, I do not think I slept as many hours altogether. The resulting nervous collapse was simply awful. My brain reeled; I could neither understand nor do anything rightly. I walked, as the good Book says, "in a vain show." When a blessed thing is sleep; how destructive, how killing to lose it.

In healthy sleep the nervous system is inactive—more especially that of the brain and spinal cord. The body lies quiet, the muscles relaxed, the pulse slower than when we are awake, and the breathing less frequent but deeper. Then nature—wise keeper of the House of Life—proceeds to renew the energies expended through the day. To miss this renewal, even in part, is to tread the edge of insanity and look into the mouth of death.

"Methought I heard a voice cry, 'Sleep no more; Macbeth doth murder sleep!'" So said Macbeth himself; but there is a power which murders more sleep than ever did Duncan's assassin; and to that Mrs. Deatline alludes when she says of her daughter, "She got no sleep."

"In May, 1891," writes the lady, "my daughter Letitia fell into a low, weak condition, and could not get up her strength. She had no appetite, and what little food she took gave her great pain at the chest and side. She got no sleep at night, and became very nervous and low-spirited.

"As time passed by she grew weaker and more feeble, and we thought she would never get better. A doctor attended her, but none of his medicines seemed to suit her case, and for two years she continued to suffer.

"One day she read in a book about Mother Selge's Curative Syrup and what it had done for others. She got a bottle from Mr. Nicholls, chemist, Donegal Place, and after taking it began to improve, being able to eat, and her food agreeing with her. After having used this medicine a short time she was strong and well as ever, and has since been in good health. For a long time I myself suffered from weakness and indigestion, and seeing what good Mother Selge's Syrup had done, I took it and was completely restored to sound health. You may use this statement as you like. (Signed) (Mrs.) Mary Beattie, 23, Trinity Square, Belfast, August 14th, 1896."

"In the early part of 1894," writes another, "I began to suffer from indigestion. I had a poor appetite, and all food gave me pain at my chest and a gnawing feeling at the stomach. No matter how light the food I took I had pain and sick headache.

"For over a year I was tormented like this, when Mr. John Weir, living in this place, told me how he had been cured by Mother Selge's Syrup, and recommended me to try it. I did so, and soon all pain left me, and I have since enjoyed good health. I know many persons residing in this district who have been benefited by taking the same medicine. Often in my shop I hear persons say what it has done for them. You are at liberty to publish this letter. (Signed) Alexr. Wilson, General Merchant, Castlewellan, Newcastle, Co. Down, Ireland, Aug. 15th, 1896."

Indigestion or dyspepsia destroys the power to sleep by starving, and thus weakening the nervous system. Indeed, the whole body starves, and is thrown into profound disorder. Food may be taken into the stomach, but, as people constantly say, "It does no good." No; but in a sense it does harm. Fermented, soured, undigested it develops poisons which act upon the system somewhat as a pestilence does upon a community. Flesh is lost, strength gives way to trembling weakness, courage is supplanted by fear, and life is dreary and desolate. That Mother Selge's Syrup should be able to cure a disease so common and so terrible is reason for gratitude to us all. For the healthy—work and sleep.

A NEW CENSUS

Over Forty Thousand in Honolulu.

Upwards of Four Thousand Leeway Allowed—The Population by Nationalities Given.

The Citizens' Sanitary Committee have concluded their census of the inhabitants of Honolulu, showing a total population in 39 districts which were given into the charge of the committee of 34,539. In addition thereto are districts 13 and 14, Chinatown, which were retained under the direct control of the Board of Health; the detention camps at Kakaako, and the people on the shipping in the harbor.

The census of blocks thirteen and fourteen was made roughly by the paid inspectors under Dr. Pratt, just before the fire, the number being reported as 7,012. An exact census has since been obtained of all who were there, viz: removed to the drill shed 1,208, removed to kerosene warehouse 1,055, removed to Kailibi 5,800. Still residing in the district and now included in the above citizens' census 396. Total removed from district thirteen and fourteen 8,063. There were at the same date, in round numbers 600 people in the Kakaako camps, and, it is estimated, approximately 1,000 people were on the shipping in port.

A summary of these figures gives:

Shipping 1,000
Camps 600
Removed from Districts 13 and 14 8,063
Thirty-nine other Districts 34,539

Total population of Honolulu 44,252
The population by nationalities is as follows:

Hawaiian 12,820
Chinese 10,741
Japanese 7,298
Portuguese 5,468
Other Foreigners 7,927

Total 44,252

In a few of the districts no distinction was made in registration between those who lived there and those who were there during the day-time only, for business; all being registered, as the main object of the census was to obtain a daily inspection and not an exact enumeration. But in the main business districts, a separate list was kept of those who lived in each district, and these figures alone are used above.

The odd 4,252 shown above is certainly more than sufficient to allow for any discrepancy arising from duplication of registration, and the census demonstrates that Honolulu can with perfect safety claim to have over 40,000 inhabitants.

The population of Honolulu shown by the official census of September, 1896, was 28,920. The increase will be a surprise to even those who have kept in touch with the progress of the city, but the figures can be relied upon as being a close approximation to the correct number.

HONOLULU ALIVE.

When you know a good thing tell it. It will not lessen its goodness. But will do good to others.

If you've been cured, tell it. There's more misery just like it. Waiting to find out how.

There are lots of lame backs in Honolulu.

It's a busy place and people must work.

There's kidney trouble to a large extent.

Ever notice how many people over 40 complain?

Seven out of ten say colds affect their kidneys.

The kidneys are the causes, not the colds. Keep them in shape by all means.

You can do it easily and pleasantly. No nauseating disturbances.

No effect except on the kidneys. But that effect is quick and permanent.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills do perfect work.

Honolulu is full of their praises.

Mr. H. G. Crabbe, of Nuuanu street, this city, formerly a merchant and clerk, is now a collector. He writes: "My age is 69 years and I am blessed with children and grandchildren. For about two years I have been troubled with a severe pain in the back. A short time ago I purchased some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister & Co.'s Drug Store, and found great relief through using them. I keep some of the pills by me as a safeguard against attacks of my old complaint, which I need not fear so long as I have a remedy like Doan's Backache Kidney Pills to combat them."

For sale by all dealers; price 50 cents per box, six boxes \$2.50. Mailed by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

AN EDITOR'S LIFE SAVED BY CHAMBERLAIN'S COUGH REMEDY.

During the early part of October 1896, I contracted a bad cold which settled on my lungs and was neglected until I feared that consumption had appeared in an incipient state. I was constantly coughing and trying to expel something which I could not.

I became alarmed and after giving a local doctor a trial bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and the result was immediate improvement.

and after I had used three bottles my lungs were restored to their healthy state.—B. S. Edwards, Publisher of The Review, Wyant, Ill. For sale by all druggists and dealers; Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. I.

ITCHING Burning Scaly HUMORS

Instantly Relieved by One Application of

CUTICURA

1st Step
2d Step
3d Step

Bathe the affected parts thoroughly with Hot Water and CUTICURA SOAP, to remove the crusts and scales, and soften the inflamed, cracked, bleeding or thickened cuticle. Next apply CUTICURA Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to allay itching, irritation, and inflammation, and soothe and heal. Lastly, take a full dose of CUTICURA RESOLVENT, to cool and cleanse the blood, and expel HUMOR GERMS.

This single treatment affords instant relief, permits rest and sleep, and points to a speedy, permanent, and economical cure of the most torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly skin and scalp humors, rashes and irritations, with loss of hair, when all other remedies and even the best physicians fail.

SAVE YOUR HAIR, HANDS

And Skin by using CUTICURA SOAP, greatest of Skin Purifying and Beautifying Soaps, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Sold throughout the world. Price, Ten Cents. CUTICURA SOAP, Ointment, 50c. RESOLVENT (half size), 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, Ointment, 50c. RESOLVENT (half size), 50c. CUTICURA SOAP, Ointment, 50c. RESOLVENT (half size), 50c.

California Fertilizer Works

OFFICE: 527 1/2 THE CHURCH ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
FACTORIES: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.

J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

MANUFACTURERS OF PURE BONE FERTILIZERS AND PURE BONE MEAL.

DEALERS IN.....

Fertilizer Materials!

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the island trade:

HIGH GRADE CANE MANURE, FERTILIZERS, NITRATE OF SODA, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, HIGH GRADE SULPHATE OF POTASH, FISH GUANO, WOOL DUST, ETC

Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manures manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS are made entirely from clean bone treated with acid. Dry Blood and Fish, Potash and Magnesia Salts.

No adulteration of any kind is used, and every ton is sold under a guaranteed analysis. One ton or one thousand lbs. are almost exactly alike, and for excellent mechanical condition and high analysis have no superior in the market.

The superiority of Pure Bone over any other Phosphatic Material for Fertilizer use is so well known that it needs no explanation.

The large and constantly increasing demand for the Fertilizers manufactured by the CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS is the best possible proof of their superior quality.

A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms, by

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

HONOLULU AGENTS CALIFORNIA FERTILIZER WORKS.

Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—LATEST—

THE "HARVARD."

We stake our reputation on this make of SHOES. The world does not produce better.

JAMES A. BANNISTER & CO'S.

—LATEST—

"The Harvard"

Takers of First Prize for MEN'S SHOES wherever exhibited.

We have a full line of this SHOE in tan, brown and black colors. An absolutely perfect fitting, and stylish SHOE. The wearing qualities are testified by those who have had the pleasant experience of wearing a BANNISTER SHOE.

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

—SOLE AGENTS.—

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PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER CO.

POST OFFICE BOX 484—MUTUAL TELEPHONE 467

We Are Prepared to Fill All Orders for

Artificial Fertilizers.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY ON HAND—
PACIFIC GUANO, POTASH, SULPHATE OF AMMONIA, NITRATE OF SODA, CALCINED FERTILIZER, SALTS, ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our agricultural chemist. All goods are GUARANTEED in every respect. For further particulars apply to

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager, Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Company

INSURANCE.

Theo. H. Davies & Co. (Limited.)

AGENTS FOR FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Company, OF LONDON, FOR FIRE AND LIFE Established 1836. Accumulated Funds £3,975,000.

British and Foreign Marine Ins. Co OF LIVERPOOL, FOR MARINE. Capital £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates. Immediate Payment of Claims

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD. AGENTS

J. S. WALKER, General Agent Hawa. Isl.

Royal Insurance Company.

ALLIANCE INSURANCE CO.; ALLIANCE MARINE AND GENERAL INSURANCE CO.; WILHELM OF MADDEBURG INSURANCE CO.; SUN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA. SCOTTISH UNION AND NATIONAL UNION.

Room 12, Spreckels Block.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agts.

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 6,000,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 101,650,000
Total reichsmarks 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Co. OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and reserve, reichsmarks 8,890,000
Capital their reinsurance companies 35,000,000
Total reichsmarks 43,890,000

The undersigned, general agents of the above two companies, for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc.; also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1898, £13,959,860.

1—Authorized Capital—£3,000,000
Subscribed 2,750,000
Paid up Capital 687,500 0 0

2—Fire Funds—..... 2,785,433 7 11
3—Life and Annuity Funds—..... 10,507,009 17 11
£13,959,860 6 10

Revenue Fire Branch—..... 1,539,560 8 8
Revenue Life and Annuity Branches—..... 1,415,242 18 8
£2,954,802 6 11

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAGER & CO. Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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(AND) STEREOTYPES

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE

